FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

2 SEPTEMBER 1980

Iran

Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i on 31 August was finally able to submit a list of his prospective Cabinet members to Majles Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani after a long delay caused by serious differences with President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. According to PARS, the 20-man Cabinet includes only three ministers serving in the current government. Raja'i retained the education portfolio, Mohammad Qandi the Post, Telegraph and Telephone Ministry and Ayatollah Mahdavi-Kani the interior portfolio. Reza Sadr, minister of commerce in the current government, is one of two men listed by PARS to head the Commerce Ministry in the new government. Apparently, the Majles will have a choice between him and Asadollah Lajvardi. The new foreign minister will be Hoseyn Musavi Khamene'i, currently editor of the daily ISLAMIC REPUBLIC. The defense portfolio remains vacant.

The ISLAMIC REVOLUTION, in an article reported by AFP, said that Bani-Sadr has not approved the cabinet and cited him as accusing "certain people" of not wanting to have a "cabinet of cooperation." In an interview with Tehran radio, Raja'i said that Bani-Sadr had originally told him he would have "nothing to do" with the ministerial appointments except for interior and defense and that the president had given him a "free hand" to select the other ministers. However, according to Raja'i, Bani-Sadr then rejected some of the ministers he had selected on the grounds that he could not work with them. But after further meetings, including an 8-hour session on 26 August during which changes were made in the final list, the president told Raja'i by way of agreement that he would "work with this cabinet of yours." Raja'i said the defense portfolio will remain open until Bani-Sadr acts on it.

In a statement carried by the Tehran TIMES, reported by AFP, President Bani-Sadr reiterated that the holding of the American hostages has made Iran the "hostage of the United States." He said that Iran's present policy in this regard is an "illusion" and will prevent the country from taking advantage of present "international possibilities" and thus gaining its "true independence" from the United States. Bani-Sadr also supported Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh's statement favoring release of the hostages but criticized him for having taken the opposite stance in a surge of comment possibly previewing the reemergence of the hostage question as an active and divisive internal political issue. A Tehran radio commentary criticized the Foreign Ministry for opposing the trial of the hostages on the grounds that any such trial would be detrimental to Iran's interests. The commentary noted that since the revolution the United States has not stopped acting against Iran and that putting the hostages on trial would make "no difference" in the U.S. threat. The radio said that the hostages should be tried if only to disgrace the United States before the world and fulfill the wishes of the imam and the nation. Another Tehran radio commentary suggested that the hostage taking was not the "blow to the revolution" that some claimed but instead was a "revolutionary action serving the revolution." It concluded that the hostages are the only "weapon" Iran has against the United States. ETTELA'AT disagreed with those who want to release the hostages in the belief that this would end Iran's "political isolation." In a commentary broadcast by Tehran radio, the paper said their fear was unjustified, since Iran should not be afraid of political isolation from "infidels and polytheists." However, ETTELA'AT stated that the hostage issue is the most important item on the Majles agenda after the approval of a new Cabinet and should not be treated in a "superficial way" and in a "secondary" capacity, as the prolongation of the issue would only aid those in the country who would resolve the question to the detriment of Iran.

In a brief report, Tehran radio noted that Prime Minister Raja'i has received a letter from Secretary of state Edmund Muskie. The radio cited Raja'i as saying that the contents of the letter would be released to the public "shortly."

According to Tehran radio, the Majles Foreign Relations Committee's draft reply to a letter sent by U.S. congressmen was read out to the assembly on 1 September but was returned to the committee for further consideration and the possible incorporation of the views of deputies who suggested amendments to the draft. In a more detailed report, AFP said that the draft accused the United States of having committed an "act of war" against Iran by harboring the shah and concluded that the taking of the hostages was a "natural reaction" to this. The letter said that the United States could "defuse" the crisis by assuming responsibility for the "human suffering and financial damage" imposed on Iran and by pursuing an "intelligent policy and ceasing to be obstinate." According to AFP, among the deputies who raised objections to the draft was Hasan Ayat, who complained that it did not sufficiently emphasize America's "crimes."

Tehran radio reported that a group of Kordestan guards took part in a march in Mashhad which began at the "place where the American Spies are kept." Student Statement 142, issued on 25 August, had stated that all hostages held in the provincial towns would be moved to secret locations. Mashhad was not among the towns mentioned in the statement as locations from which hostages had already been moved.

Egypt, Israel

In his third letter to Prime Minister Menahem Begin, carried by MENA, President Anwar as-Sadat did not directly reject issues raised in the Israeli prime minister's 18 August letter and brought up no new points of his own, saying that at this stage in their exchange it is not "necessary or useful to continue arguing over this or that stand" and that he has no intention of engaging in "polemics." He stated that instead a "common ground" must be found and an "appropriate atmosphere" created for the resumption of the autonomy negotiations. Calling the Egyptian-Israel rapprochement an "experiment in peace," the Egyptian president said that it is "historically inevitable" that agreement will be achieved on "all pending issues," and he once again suggested that "common goals" can best be reached at a summit conference to be held at an "appropriate time." As-Sadat had earlier specified that a tripartite summit should be held after the U.S. elections.

Jerusalem radio reported that the Israeli Cabinet decided to answer As-Sadat's letter by saying that Israel "preferred" to continue the autonomy negotiations rather than hold a tripartite summit. A later report by the radio said that an Israeli spokesman had denied a REUTER story reporting that Begin had rejected As-Sadat's proposal for a summit. The spokesman also said that there had been "no Israeli discussion of the proposal."

ROSE AL-YUSUF disclosed that Cairo has received U.S. "assurances" that "positive steps" will be taken during presidential envoy Sol Linowitz's visit to Israel to remove Israeli obstacles to the resumption of the autonomy negotiations. The magazine said that Ambassador Linowitz will also be discussing with Israeli officials President as-Sadat's call for a tripartite summit. However, Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has expressed "pessimism" over the outcome of Ambassador Linowitz's visit. An AFP story citing 'Ali's comments as reported by AL-AHRAM said the foreign minister stated that the Linowitz mission would be a "failure" if he did not bring up with Israeli officials the "requirements" for renewing the autonomy talks.

According to Jerusalem radio, Interior Minister Burg characterized his 1 September talks with Ambassador Linowitz as "difficult" and said that a decision will have to be made as to whether to continue discussions with Egypt on the basis of "discreet, secret" diplomacy or to maintain "open negotiations." Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said he and Ambassador Linowitz have agreed that there is "no substitute" for the Camp David accords. He also told the ambassador that the European Middle East initiative "undermines" these accords.

In a statement reported by MENA and Cairo radio, Prime Minister 'Ali said that Egypt is currently pursuing two complementary lines, both of which are aimed at pressuring Israel into a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East question. The first, according to 'Ali, is based on Egyptian-American coordination within the context of the Camp David agreement until Israel changes its policies and thus opens the doors to resumption of the autonomy talks. The second line constitutes international efforts such as those exerted at the OAU summit conference in Sierra Leone. 'Ali noted that Egypt differs with the United States in that it believes that further negotiations with Israel will be "futile" in light of recent Israeli actions, whereas the United States, "for electoral reasons," wants to resume the talks. 'Ali charged that Israel is trying to take the Camp David agreements out of their original context of reaching a comprehensive peace in the Middle East and that it has "evaded its pledges," particularly the one that no move would be made in regard to Jerusalem.

In an interview with LE MONDE, reported by AFP, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali said that Egypt is "open and attentive" to any formula which would bring about peace in the Middle East. Ghali stressed that Camp David is not "dogma" and is only "one practical means among others" to resolve the problem and that any initiative which would bring together the Arab states, Palestinians, Israel and the United States would be welcome. Ghali's comments, as reported by AFP, did not go as far as an earlier statement published in the Kuwait TIMES in which he said that the "most feasible" way to resolve the Middle East crisis is through a general conference under UN auspices.

Israeli Defense Minister

Jerusalem radio reported that Prime Minister Begin and Moshe Arens met on 1 September and then initialed a joint statement on their talks. According to the statement, Arens reiterated that despite what his "friends" may have intimated to the prime minister, he has not changed his mind and will not accept the defense portfolio in Begin's Cabinet because of "differences of opinion" with the Cabinet and "given the background of its policy." Arens has in thepast expressed reservations over the signing of the peace treaty with Egypt. A subsequent IDF radio report stated that Begin is prepared to continue to act as defense minister, as there are no other candidates that he finds acceptable.

Libya

Tripoli radio's Voice of the Arab Homeland carried live a speech given by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi marking the 11th anniversary of the Libyan revolution in which the Libyan leader urged the "escalation" of the "popular march" on Libyan embassies abroad, including those in Arab states. He also said that the Foreign Liaison Bureau should be reorganized in order that it become more "popular and democratic." In the same spirit, he tasked the revolutionary committees with taking over the information media and said that it is "inevitable that the establishment of the armed people should be speeded up to end the regular army." After spending much of his speech lauding Syria and its policy, Al-Qadhdhafi proposed a "merger of unity" between Libya and Syria in which the peoples of the two countries will "share responsibilities on an equal footing." In what presumably signified advanced Syrian knowledge of this proposal and acquiescence with it, Damascus radio carried the Al-Qadhdhafi speech live in parallel with the Tripoli broadcast.

Pakistan

Chairman of the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission Munir Ahmed Khan, in a statement reported by Karachi radio, said that Pakistan is now "capable" of producing nuclear fuel from uranium available in the country. Khan called this a "big breakthrough" and claimed that Pakistan has joined a group of select countries which can produce their own nuclear fuel. Khan stressed that Pakistan intends to use its atomic capability for peaceful purposes only.

The Pakistani Government has replied to a protest lodged by the Indian Government over Pakistani reaction to anti-Muslim riots in India. The government, in a statement reported by Karachi radio, said that it is "obvious" that actions taken by the Indian Government to restore law and order in Moradabad and other areas are the internal affairs of India and that while is is "possible" that the Pakistani press and public opinion leaders have "expressed their opinions," it is "not right" to charge that the Pakistani Government has encouraged such comment. The government said that Pakistan is "definitely not linked" to any efforts to undermine a neighboring state and that it is taking "all possible steps" to ensure that Pakistan's commitment under the Simla agreement not to engage in propaganda against India is being fulfilled. The statement went on to mention, however, that Indian radio and television "of late" have aired programs containing anti-Pakistan propaganda.

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'ARAFAT: 'WE HAVE DECLARED GENERAL MOBILIZATION'

NC011705 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Brother commander Abu 'Ammar opened a session of the higher council of education, culture and science at the Palestinian planning center today. Brother Abu 'Ammar spoke about the Ash-Shaqif battle, which our fighters waged against the Zionist enemy's forces. He said: The picture of [Israeli Prime Minister] Begin with his generals is the best proof of the failure of the operation and the immense losses which were suffered by the enemy. He added: We have declared a general mobilization in order to confront the plots of the enemy, as well as those of the enemy's agents and his masters in Washington, which are aimed at liquidating the Palestinian issue and [silencing its] rifles.

Brother Abu 'Ammar said that the U.S. administration has given the green light to the Zionist enemy and that there are plans for a large-scale operation against An-Nabatiyah and nearby areas.

'ARAFAT OPEN TO SHORT UN PRESENCE PHASE IN DISPUTED AREA

NC011339 Paris AFP in English 0949 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Beirut, Sep 1 (AFP)--Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) leader Yasir 'Arafat said today that he was open to the idea of a short transition phase of United Nations presence in the Israeli-occupied territories leading up to the creation of a Palestinian state. In an interview with the French language daily L'ORIENT-LE JOUR here today, Mr 'Arafat expressed readiness to accept intermediate steps before the occupied territories became fully self-governing. These included "a transitional UN phase of 3 to 6 months before power devolves on the Palestinian people."

Mr 'Arafat added: "In this way the transfer of powers from the Jewish state to ourselves would not be direct." Telling the daily: "Let us just be given back an inch of our territory. Exile is killing us. The plight of the refugees is the most humiliating of all." Mr 'Arafat went on to say that Iran had renewed its offer to send between 30,000 to 40,000 volunteers to help with the struggle against Israel and that he would be forced to accept the offer if the Israeli military build-up continued in south Lebanon.

'ARAFAT CHAIRS PLO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

NC291920 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1845 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] At noon today the PLO Executive Committee held a meeting under brother Commander Abu 'Ammar. Our correspondent has learned that the discussions dealt with the Zionist enemy's recurrent threats against the Palestinian revolution and Lebanon; the aggressive escalation against Palestinian camps and towns and villages in southern Lebanon; and the situation in the Palestinian territory in light of the Zionist enemy's crimes against our sons--deportations, displacements, detentions and the conditions of the Palestinian detainees.

The Executive Committee also discussed the next phase of struggle and Palestinian action in the Arab and international spheres.

'ARAFAT ADDRESSES DAMASCUS FATAH GRADUATES

NC011337 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1130 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The Palestinian national liberation movement, Fatah, yesterday evening held a graduation ceremony for the second group of male and female cadres of the Palestinian revolution, the class of martyr Mahir al-Burnu, at the Salah ad-Din camp in Damascus. The graduation ceremony was attended by brother leader Abu 'Ammar.

Brother Abu 'Ammar made a speech in which he said: Yesterday and the day before yesterday I was with your brothers and sisters in the training camps in Lebanon. You all are aware of the compulsory conscription decision issued by the Executive Committee. I will not call it compulsory conscription. I will call it a revolutionary tide in the Palestinian revolution.

Brother Abu 'Ammar continued: I said several days ago and before, that there is an Israeli plan and that the United States has given this Israeli plan the green light. The United States is telling the Arabs of the United States that it cannot prevent Israel from using U.S. arms. We have got used [to this] from the days of Bar-Lev and the Al-Karamah battle. Then came Gur and then Eytan. Today I say let them remember the 8 day war in 1978 when the Israelis announced the fall of An-Nabatiyah, Tyre, Suhmur and Yuhmur. When the battle ended, former Israeli Chief of Staff Gur was asked why he did not enter these areas. He said: Because our losses are high, what can I do if these people have decided to die.

They want to liquidate the Palestinian revolution, but I tell them, and I want the world to hear me, that nobody can jump over, liquidate, contain or ignore the Palestinians.

Brother Abu 'Ammar added: Let everyone know that no one can threaten, intimidate, tame or absorb the Palestinian giant. They must understand that the Palestinian giant is the one which threatens, intimidates and imposes its will on this region.

Brother Abu 'Ammar pointed out that the aim of the Zionist escalation is ultimately political--the purpose is to dominate, tame, intimidate and discipline the Palestinian revolution.

Our aim from which we cannot deviate is our right to return, determine our fate and set up our independent state on all our Palestinian soil. The Palestinian fighters will not allow any other formula to come to pass in the region.

Brother Abu 'Ammar added: I challenge those in Europe and the United States to jump over this difficult and essential Palestinian element in the Middle East formula.

The Palestinian gun is the one which imposes the will of the revolution and the fighters whether in Lebanon, Beersheba, Hebron, Nazareth, Tiberias, Jerusalem or any part of our homeland, Palestine.

Brother Abu 'Ammar hailed the Syrian eagles who confronted the Zionist planes over southern Lebanon, along with their brothers of the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese nationalist movement.

In conclusion, Brother Abu 'Ammar said: Let Begin remember that his fate is the fate of the colonialists in Algeria, Vietnam, Zimbabwe, Iran, Ethiopia and Nicaragua.

OMAN

FOREIGN MINISTRY ACCUSES PDRY OF 'PLANNING AGGRESSION'

LD301556 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] The Foreign Ministry official spokesman has made the following statement:

News agencies have reported what they called an official statement issued by the South Yemen Government and addressed to all the peoples of the region. The statement confirmed the intention of the Aden government to continue its support for terrorism and sabotage organizations. It also further confirmed the Aden regime's links with the USSR, particularly in the area of increasing Soviet military presence in southern Yemen.

This constitutes a grave threat to the security and stability of the Arabian Peninsula and opens wide the door for international conflict with the communist camp, permitting it to interfere in the affairs of the peaceful countries in the region. Over a long period and by all means available to it, the Sultanate of Oman has striven to convince South Yemen of the necessity of pursuing moderate and peaceful policies, but the ruling regime in Aden has persisted in continuing to interfere in the internal affairs of the Sultanate, notwithstanding the pledges made by that regime to the states of the peninsula that it will desist from such interference.

The statement issued by the South Yemen Government proves conclusively and on the bases of available information that this government is making preparations to mount an aggression against the Sultanate of Oman.

The Oman Government holds the ruling regime in South Yemen responsible for all the consequences that will follow as a result of its undertaking any aggression against the Sultanate.

While watching the aggressive moves of the Aden government, the Sultanate of Oman cannot but stand firmly in the face of all the attempts of the Aden regime to foment disturbances and carry out acts of sabotage in the region. While declaring its determination to reply to such aggressive attempts and moves, the Sultanate of Oman nonetheless believes in peaceful coexistence founded on good neighborliness between the states of the region to ensure their stability and peace.

On this basis, the Government of the Sultanate has always welcomed and will continue to welcome any efforts to secure this strategic region against any foreign intervention and support its stability so as to enable its people to participate in the (?development) of their countries and achieve their desired prosperity.

SAUDI ARABIA

ENTRY PROCEDURES FOR FOREIGNERS OUTLINED

LD291926 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0840 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Excerpt] And here is a list of the persons allowed to bring their wives and children:

University lecturers; teachers in various educational fields, including vocational training centers; doctors; pharmacists; scientists, including chemical and agricultural scientists and entomologists; weapons and munitions experts;

graduates of specialized scientific institutions; directors of companies and establishments employing no less than 100 persons in accordance with a confirmation issued by the social security establishment in the area it is situated or a statement from a bank with which it has dealings of about one million riyals a year, or whose capital is not less than one million riyals or which belongs to this ministry, (?or) is one which genuinely requires a manager in the light of the scale of its activity; persons resident for not less than 5 years when this order was issued will be allowed to bring in their wives and children if it is clear that their private circumstances prevented them in the past from bringing in their children and wives, regardless of their profession; certified accountants who are university graduates; legal advisors; radiological assistants; laboratory assistants; medical technicians; surveyors and draftsmen, provided they are graduates of specialist technical institutions and meet the following conditions:

A. They have spent at least 1 year in the Kingdom.

B) Their monthly income is not less than 4,000 riyals, except for these persons contracted by government bodies.

C) They work in their specialization field and provide a reference signed by the labor office if they work for a civilian company.

D) Provide an undertaking to remain in their field of specialization, and in the event of being unable to meet this undertaking, the residence permit for such people and their families will be terminated.

Second, in respect of those coming on a major pilgrimage, a small pilgrimage or who enter on a visa:

1) An independent residency or one to a custodian or a bread winner cannot be given to those who came on visas for the following purposes: major pilgrimage, small pilgrimage, family visit, business visit, temporary work visit, transit, excluding:

A) Children of less than 1-year in age arriving with mothers carrying effective residence permits.

B) A person who has an exit and return visa and who lost his passport abroad and who obtained a new passport with a [word indistinct] visa; providing that his residency was still in force and his guarantor wants him, his visit visa will be regarded an extension of his return visa.

2) Minor children and wives who came on a visit visa before the issuing of these instructions, if their breadwinner belongs to one of the groups allowed to bring them in he can go to the office dealing with the entry of dependents for approval for their stay on the basis of the approved conditions, then he can complete the procedure with the passport administration. If the breadwinner belongs to one of the groups not allowed to bring in their wives and minor children he should, within a period of not more than 2 months from the date of the publication of these instructions or before the ending of the period for which the visa was granted, see to the departure of those who came to visit him and in the event of their nondeparture their residency will be illegal and imprisonment or fines will apply to those who brought them to the kingdom.

The ministry has decided that those requesting the granting of a residence permit to any visitor who was not brought [word indistinct] must seek his admission through the admissions office after his departure from the Kingdom. The office of his excellency the interior minister and that of his deputy and the offices of the princes will stop accepting applications from persons seeking residence permits who arrived without a residence visa.

PDRY

FOREIGN MINISTER MAKES STATEMENT, LEAVES FOR DAMASCUS

LD301650 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Brother Salim Salih Muhammad, candidate member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister, left Aden this morning for Damascus at the start of a tour of the countries belonging to the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front to deliver messages from Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers, to the presidents of the Syrian Arab Republic, the Socialist Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, the Algerian Republic and the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee.

Shortly before his departure, Brother Salim Saliah Muhammad told the ADEN NEWS AGENCY that consultations and exchange of views and continuous coodination among the states belonging to the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front on the grave Arab situation and the situation resulting from it was the primary aim of the current tour. The explanation of the principled stand of Democratic Yemen vis-a-vis the current developments would also be another task of the tour of those countries. These developments had been underlined by the increased activities of the imperialists, the Zionists and As-Sadat.

Brother Salim Salih Muhammad referred to the military pacts between the United States and Somalia, Oman and Kenya and said that Democratic Yemen was aware of the great dangers and serious effects that would result from the U.S. military presence.

YAR

PDRY'S 'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD ARRIVES, MAKES STATEMENT

JN011327 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and prime minister in the southern part of the homeland, arrived in Ta'izz by land at 1300 today. Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad is accompanied by several officials on his visit to the northern part of the homeland.

Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, led those who received Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

In a statement upon arrival, Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said: Months after our second meeting in San'a' and after exerting indefatigable efforts, we are happy to arrive in Ta'izz and meet with brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, and the brother officials in the northern part of our beloved homeland, on the path toward reuniting Yemen.

The past months witnessed several meetings, which now culminate in this fraternal meeting with Brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. We will discuss our national issue and the progress achieved to date. We will work together to overcome any difficulties we might face and we will study the Arab situation, the developments in our Arab nation and [words indistinct] the plots that threaten the sovereignty and wealth of our Arab peoples. Indeed, the presence of foreign bases in the vicinity threatens our nation and its sovereignty.

Our meeting today is an extension of our previous meetings and represents a new step in the fraternal, constructive and candid dialogue on the path toward reuniting Yemen. Indeed, the masses of our Yemeni people, who are eagerly waiting for the outcome of these meetings, are very concerned about reuniting Yemen.

As we come from Aden to Ta'izz, we would like to say to the masses of our Yemeni people that we are capable of bypassing barriers, overcoming difficulties and exerting all possible efforts to achieve further progress on the path toward unity.

We are confident that our present meeting with brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih will prove a success.

YAR, PDRY Meetings

JN011821 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] At 1600 today a closed meeting was held at the Ta'izz governorate headquarters between Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, and Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers in the southern part of the homeland.

The two sides reviewed issues of mutual interest concerning reunification of Yemen, the current Arab situation, the Middle East issue, the Arab Gulf and the Red Sea, the Palestinian cause and the Zionist enemy's decision declaring Jerusalem its capital. The meeting lasted approximately 3 hours.

OFFICIAL, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR TRIPOLI

JN311544 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] Lt Col 'Ali Qasim Mansur, deputy chief of staff for military affairs, has left San'a' for the Libyan Jamahiriyah at the head of a military delegation to participate in the celebrations marking the 1 September revolution anniversary.

In a statement to SABA' NEWS AGENCY prior to his departure, Mansur said that he will convey an oral message from brother President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to his brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September revolution in Libya.

'ALI ON U.S.-EGYPTIAN DIFFERENCES OVER COURSE OF AUTONOMY TALKS

NC301738 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1620 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Cairo, 30 Aug (MENA)--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has affirmed [in a statement today at a joint meeting of People's Assembly committee] that the present Egyptian diplomatic drive emanates from two lines that complement one another and that are aimed at pressuring Israel to arrive at a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East situation. He said that the first line was represented in the continued Egyptian-U.S. coordination within the Camp David framework until Israel changed its stand, which would be a bisis for resuming the negotiations. The second line was connected with international efforts so that any initiatives should complement efforts exerted in this respect.

Noting the U.S. stand, the deputy prime minister said that the U.S. administration viewed the Camp David agreement as a favorable balance contributing to the reelection of President Jimmy Carter. He said that the U.S. administration rejected the Israeli Knesset's decision on Jerusalem, regarding it as a matter that did not change the status of Arab Jerusalem.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that although the U.S. and Egyptian stands were to a large extent in agreement concerning the bases of autonomy and in agreement in opposing the Israeli measures, the two countries differed over the course of the negotiations. While Egypt believed that the negotiations would be futile in light of the Israeli measures, the United States, for electoral reasons, believed that it was important to resume the negotiations regardless of the Israeli action.

He outlined that the Egyptian diplomatic drive was aimed at pressuring Israel through continued Egyptian-U.S. coordination within the Camp David framework. He said that Egyptian diplomatic efforts had succeeded at the international level, particularly at the African summit conference in Sierra Leone, where the efforts of Arab rejectionists to condemn the Camp David accords failed.

Further Remarks in AL-AHRAM

NC020726 Paris AFP in English 0626 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Cairo, 2 Sep (AFP)--Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has charged that U.S. President Jimmy Carter may be pushing a renewed (?peace) initiative in a bid to gain votes in the November presidential election.

Quoted today by Cairo's AL-AHRAM newspaper, Mr 'Ali also expressed his pessimism about the outcome of the current Mideast talks by Sol Linowitz in his bid to restart negotiations on Palestinian autonomy. Mr 'Ali said Egypt will refuse to go back to the neogtiating table as long as Israel continues to refuse to negotiate the question of Jerusalem and Jewish settlements on Israeli-occupied territories, "no matter what the duration of the interruption" of the talks.

Egypt suspended the talks four weeks ago to protest against Israel's law proclaiming all of Jerusalem the country's new capital. And unless Israel changes its policies, there will be no success to any renewed talks, Mr 'Ali said.

The foreign minister said that Mr Linowitz's current round of talks will be a failure if he did not tell Israeli negotiators about the requirements for getting tripartite negotiations restarted. (Mr Linowitz met with Chief Israeli negotiator Yosef Burg in Jeruslaem yesterday.)

Further Remarks on Autonomy Talks

NC301327 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali made a statement at noon today at the Joint meeting of the People's Assembly Arab, Foreign and National Security Affairs committees. He said: At a time when Egypt is seeking, on the basis of its historical responsibilities in the region, to achieve a comprehensive settlement for the Arab-Israeli dispute, which would guarantee a just and lasting peace for the peoples of the region, Israel has recently adopted several measures relating to Jerusalem, in addition to the continuation of the establishment of settlements and the implementation of the policy of repression in the West Bank. This confirms the plan of the Israeli Government to remove the Camp David agreements from their context--on reaching a comprehensive and just settlement.

In his statement, the deputy prime minister dealt with Egypt's decision last May to suspending the autonomy negotiations, which was taken in the wake of an Israeli parliamentary committee's approval of the draft bill on annexing Arab Jerusalem. Kamal Hasan 'Ali said: During the tripartite meeting that was held in Washington, we obtained pledges from Israel and the United States that Israel would make no moves regarding Jerusalem. This prompted us to agree to the resumption of the negotiations. His excellency added: In light of this, it was decided to resume the negotiations on the basis that they were the useful course. The autonomy negotiations committees held several meetings but Israel evaded its pledges that Dr Burg had approved during the tripartite negotiations in Washington. Therefore, Egypt decided to postpone the meetings until Israel adopts the necessary measures to tackle the situation resulting from the annexation of Arab Jerusalem.

GHALI: EGYPT OPEN TO ANY FORMULA FOR ACHIEVING PEACE ACCORD

NC301520 Paris AFP in English 1450 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Paris, 30 Aug (AFP)--Egypt is "open and attentive to" any formula besides the Camp David procedure that would permit reaching a global peace settlement in the Middle East, Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali told the newspaper LE MONDE here.

Commenting on a projected European Community initiative to break the Middle East deadlock following the recent fact-finding tour through the area by the EC's current chairman, Gaston Thorn, Mr Ghali declared that "Camp David is not a dogma. It is one practical means among others."

(Under Camp David rules, the negotiation is limited to Egypt and Israel under the aegis of the United States.)

"Any initiative," the Egyptian official continued, "be it European, Romanian or African, is and remains welcome, before or after the American elections, in as far as it could lead to assembling around a conference table our Arab partners and, most importantly, the Palestinians and Jordanians and, as the case may be, still other partners."

"Such an enlargement," Mr Ghali added, "would also require American and Israeli agreement. A successful initiative would thus presuppose Palestinian-Arab and Israeli-American assent--a difficult task in which, however, the Nine, in the view of Egypt, might succeed if they pull all their weight.

'RESPONSIBLE SOURCE' COMMENTS ON LINOWITZ MISSION

NC292250 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2233 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Cairo, 29 Aug (MENA)--A responsible Egyptian source has stated that the success of the mission of U.S. President Carter's envoy Sol Linowitz in the area depends on the extent of his success in changing Israel's intransigent positions, which have imposed a fait accompli during the negotiations.

In its Saturday issue, AL-AHRAM quotes this source as saying that the success of Linowitz, mission is connected with a new U.S. position that will push the peace process forward. However, the call for negotiations only for the sake of negotiations will not achieve the basic aim, which is the implementation and establishment of full autonomy for the Palestinian people to prepare them to take part in deciding their future.

AL-JUMHURIYAH DESCRIBES LINOWITZ MISSION AS IMPOSSIBLE

NC300724 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0630 GMT 30 Aug 80

[From the press review]

[Text] Cairo, 30 Aug (MENA)--In its commentary today, AL-JUMHURIYAH expresses pessimism over the outcome of the visit of Sol Linowitz, the envoy of the U.S. President, to the Middle East which will begin on Wednesday. AL-JUMHURIYAH describes his mission as impossible.

The paper says that Linowitz will start a mission who outcome has been decided by Israel's arbitrary deeds and actions.

AL-JUMHURIYAH adds that Linowitz will attempt to resume the stalemated negotiations at a time when Israel has closed all the road. The Israeli prime minister has not responded to the question of negotiations but has instead resorted to prevarications in his answers to President as-Sadat's letters by broaching historical and other subjects which have no connection with the negotiations.

In conclusion, AL-JAMHURIYAH says that Linowitz' mission can only succeeded if he can bring about a change in the Israeli stance or if he comes with a new U.S. stand that would break the rocks and thaw the ice that Israel has heaped along the path of the negotiations.

ROSE AL-YUSUF ON U.S. ASSURANCES ON AUTONOMY TALKS

NC310801 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0715 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] Cairo, 31 Aug (MENA)--ROSE AL-YUSUF magazine says in its Monday, 1 September edition that the region will witness new efforts to settle the Middle East problem. It adds that Cairo has received U.S. assurances that positive steps will be taken to remove the Israeli obstacles standing in the way of the resumption of the autonomy negotiations and that these steps will be within the framework of the mission of U.S. presidential envoy Ambassador Sol Linowitz. The magazine says that this will include discussion of President as-Sadat's call for a tripartite summit after the U.S. elections, the Israeli reply to the U.S. proposals and the Egyptian proposal which will be conveyed to President as-Sadat on Wednesday.

Meanwhile, Cairo has received an important report indicating that Romania will effectively participate in the current European peace efforts and that the Romanian president will try to bring about a mutual recognition between the PLO and Israel. After Vice President Husni Mubarak's European tour, a high-ranking Romanian envoy will visit Amman and Damascus and meet with PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in a new mediation attempt supported by France and Europe in general.

ITINERARY OF FORTHCOMING 'ALI, GHALI VISITS TO U.S.

NC300800 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0633 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Cairo, 30 Aug (MENA)--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali will leave for Washington on Friday to hold some contacts there and complete the last stage of his medical treatment which he started in a Washington hospital.

AL-AHRAM reports today that Kamal Hasan 'Ali will then go to New York to lead Egypt's delegation to the UN General Assembly, which will open its sessions on 16 September, and will deliver Egypt's statement on 30 September.

AL-AHRAM adds that Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali is scheduled to leave for New York in mid-September to participate with Kamal Hasan 'Ali in the UN General Assembly's meetings. Dr Butrus Ghali will then assume the leadership of the Egyptian delegation on the return of the Egyptian delegation on the return of the Egyptian deputy prime minister to Cairo.

VICE PRESIDENT MUBARAK MEETS WITH FRG OFFICIALS

For reportage on Vice President Husni Mubarak's visit to the FRG starting 29 August, see the Federal Republic of Germany section of the 2 September Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY ORGAN CONDEMNS ISRAELI JERUSAMEL DECISION

NC301943 Cairo MENA in English 1930 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Cairo, 30 Aug (MENA)--The People's Assembly Joint Committee on Foreign Relations, Arab Affairs and National Security today condemned Israel's annexation of East Jerusalem, East Jerusalem is Arab territory and should be subject to Arab sovereignty. The committee said the Israeli move was a serious obstacle to the establishment of a lasting and comprehensive peace, infringed the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and the Camp David agreements, and defied the feelings of all Muslims and Christians.

The joint committee called on Israel to help create the proper atmosphere for the negotiations, and said that despite Israel's obstacles the peace process was still the best way to reach a settlement. The committee said Jerusalem is an integral part of the West Bank, and its inhabitants are part of the Palestinian people of the West Bank. The committee said the Israeli Government would be responsible for the consequences of the Knesset revolution and its effects on bilateral relations between (?Egypt and) Israel.

AS-SADAT SENDS VERBAL, WRITTEN MESSAGES TO ISRAEL'S BEGIN

Deliveries by Ambassador, Emmisary

NC292122 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Our correspondent has learned that President Anwar as-Sadat has sent a verbal message to Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin. President as-Sadat has summoned Israeli Ambassador in Cairo Eliyahu ben-Elisar for a meeting and asked him to convey his message immediately to Prime Minister Begin. At the same time, President as-Sadat signed the letter he sent in reply to Begin's recent message. A special Egyptian emissary flew to Tel Aviv with the letter to deliber it to Sa'd Murtada, the Egyptian ambassador there, so that he in turn could deliver it to the Israel foreign or prime minister.

Text of As-Sadat Letter

NC301511 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1415 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Cairo, 30 Aug (MENA)--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat has expressed his belief in the inevitability of reaching an agreement sooner or later concerning all the questions pertaining to the autonomy talks between Egypt and Israel. In his third letter to Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin President as-Sadat said: We must not spare any efforts to bolster the confidence and friendship between the Egyptian and Israeli peoples. In his letter, which OCTOBER magazine will publish in tomorrow's edition, President as-Sadat affirmed that the common goal could better be achieved by a summit conference to be held at a suitable time.

The text of President as-Sadat's third letter to Menahem Begin in reply to Begin's second letter to the president on 18 August follows:

Dear Prime Minister Begin: I thank you for your letter of 18 August. When I sent you my first letter, it was absolutely not my intention to engage in polemics or enthusiastic talk, which would achieve no goals. I was only prompted by a strong desire to explore any road leading to a common ground in order to resume the autonomy negotiations. In my view, such a common ground would depend on the desire of both sides, through their actions and deeds alike, to create the appropriate atmosphere conducive to reaching an agreement.

After we have covered so much ground in this respect through the current exchanges of letters and points of view, I believe that it is not necessary or useful to continue arguing over this or that stand.

I am sure that you are well aware that we have not breached or attempted to breach any pledge we made in accordance with the peace agreements. Our record makes this fact clear. We have said many times that we will respect our pledges. You know that we always adhere to our word regardless of the perils and challenges.

In my view, our experiment in peace requires us to give it all the understanding and sincerity we can. I am sure that you agree with me that we must not spare any efforts to bolster the confidence and friendship between our peoples.

I also believe that it is historically inevitable that we will reach an agreement on all pending issues sooner or later. I wouldn't like for any of us to look back and say: Was it really necessary to create all these complications? What was the overall problem?

I still believe that under the current circumstances our common goals could be better achieved by a summit conference to be held at an appropriate time. Let us look forward to the convening of an objective and fruitful meeting.

EC'S THORN ARRIVES FOR MEETINGS WITH OFFICIALS

NC300628 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2333 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Cairo, 29 Aug (MENA)--Gaston Thorn, the Luxembourg Foreign Minister and chairman of the EC Ministerial Council, arrived in Cairo tonight. Thorn was received upon his arrival at the airport by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali and the ambassadors of the EC states in Cairo.

In a statement he made after his arrival, Thorn affirmed that the Israeli decision to annex Jerusalem does not contribute to a solution to the problem; on the contrary, it complicates the problem. He referred in this regard to the reaction of the countries of the world to this decision.

Thorn pointed out that there is no contradiction between the efforts exerted by the EC and the efforts exerted by any other group for a Middle East solution because the ultimate aim is the achievement of peace in the area.

Thorn expressed his happiness at visiting Egypt and meeting President As-Sadat. Thorn said that he cancelled his visit to Israel because of the difficulty in coordinating the dates for this visit.

Talks With As-Sadat

NC302042 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2010 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Alexandria, 30 Aug (MENA)--Tonight, President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat received Gaston Thorn, Luxembourg foreign minister and chairman of the European Community. After the 75-minute meeting, Gaston Thorn said that after meeting with President as-Sadat he felt great sympathy toward him. Thorn added that his meeting with President as-Sadat was useful and stimulating and that he felt great esteem and friendship for President as-Sadat because of his outstanding courage and because of the initiatives he had taken for the sake of peace in this part of the world. Gaston Thorn added: I had a discussion with President as-Sadat in the hope of obtaining the necessary and useful information that will enable the European Community to work faster toward achieving peace. Thorn added: Tomorrow, I shall be meeting with some Egyptian officials before submitting a report to the European Community.

Comments After Ghali Meeting

NC311242 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1132 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] Cairo, 31 Aug (MENA)--The official talks between the Egyptian side, headed by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali, and Mr Gaston Thorn, Luxembourg foreign minister and chairman of the European Council of Ministers, began at 1000 this morning with a 40-minute meeting attended only by Dr Ghali and Mr Gaston Thorn. The two men were then joined by the members of their delegations.

The Egyptian side included Foreign Ministry Under Secretaries Ambassadors Salah Sha'rawi, Samir Ahmad and Hasan Na'il and Minister Plenipotentiary Sa'd al-Fararji. The other side consisted of the delegation accompanying Gaston Thorn and the Netherlands charge d'affaires in Cairo.

The discussions lasted until 1130. After the meeting, Thorn told reporters that his Middle East tour was in accordance with the Venice declaration issued by the nine European states expressing willingness to contribute to the Middle East peace efforts. He added: I was authorized by these states to make this tour and contact the leaders of the Middle East states. During my tour I have held contacts with the leaders of the region to learn their views and report to the next meeting of the EC and also to find out if these leaders believe that the EC should play a role in the peace process, what kind of initiative they want, and the timing of such an initiative.

He continued: I found positive reaction in most of the states I visited--I can even say in all states. There were of course some difficulties. This is important. The Arab states believe that Europe should play a special role at certain times and believe that this could be an auxiliary factor.

Thorn said that when he returns he will report to the nine EC members who will determine the kind and the timing of the European initiative to help the peace efforts in the Middle East.

Asked about the form of the initiative, he said this will be announced later. He said that the next EC meeting will be held in the middle of September. Asked about the Egyptian position, he said it was positive. He added: Over the past years President Anwar as-Sadat has geared all his efforts toward promoting a just peace. He therefores believes that it is logical that if the friendly states think that they are in a position to contribute to the peace efforts then they should do so.

Asked about his references to some differences in the positions, he said that there were minor differences in the reactions. For example, he said, the PLO showed more reservations and Israel did not approve of the principles contained in the Venice declaration. Asked if he would be going to Israel again and the reasons for not making such a visit--which had already been announced--he said that the question should be addressed to the Israeli ambassador.

Foreign Ministry Source Statement

NC311600 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1513 GMT 31 Aug 80

[31 August statement by responsible source in the Foreign Ministry--read by announcer]

[Text] In implementation of the Venice statement issued by the summit meeting of the EEC states in June 1980, Gaston Thorn, the Luxembourg foreign minister and current chairman of the Council of Ministers of the European Economic Community and European Council, paid an official visit to Egypt 30-31 August within the framework of the fact-finding mission to the Middle East initiated by the Venice summit meeting.

President as-Sadat received Mr Gaston Thorn and they exchanged fruitful views based on the Egyptian assessments of the latest developments in the area, particularly Egypt's attitude toward the constructive European attempts and contribution to the achievements of real progress toward a just and comprehensive settlement to the Middle East crisis.

A working meeting took place today between Mr Gaston Thorn and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali attended by a number of Foreign Ministry senior officials. The current situation in the region and the role that Europe can play in order to contribute to the peace process were discussed. Egypt affirmed its positive view and appreciation of the European principles as long as they support, complement and contribute to the peace process to which Egypt has committed itself since President as-Sadat's historic peace initiative in November 1977.

Support for EC Initiative

NC311353 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1310 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] Cairo, 31 Aug (MENA)--MENA has learned that Egypt has told European Council of Ministers Chairman Gaston Thorn that it would support a European initiative provided that its objective was to seek a comprehensive and just solution in the Middle East and to complement efforts that Egypt was making within the framework of the Camp David agreements. It has also been learned that on the basis of these two principles, the two sides [Egypt and Europe] concentrated their discussions on the need for action and coordination to find the best way for the realization of these aims.

The Egyptian side explained that it was necessary to put pressure on Israel to abandon its intransigent and illegal stands which obstruct the peace efforts, particularly those relating to the question of Jerusalem. The Egyptian side further emphasized that the U.S. role is a basic and important factor vis-a-vis the efforts to implement the Camp David agreements or the European initiative. The Egyptian side also stressed Egypt's determination to continue its efforts toward peace in the region.

SUDAN CRITICIZED FOR HOLDING MILITARY BASE TALKS WITH U.S.

JN011850 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] It is indisputable that the current international situation is grave and that this situation reflects on the course of events in the Arab nation in general.

Such a situation necessitates molding efforts into an effective and capable cast of Arab solidarity to confront all possibilities and fend off all possible threats to the Arab territory, issues and individuals.

This indeed is a pan-Arab requirement, but unfortunately some Arab quarters are following another course which eventually flows into the stream of those powers which are hostile to the Arab nation, its just struggles and legitimate aspirations.

While the Omani stand constitutes an unsound stand, since it serves the schemes of imperialist aggression, the stand adopted by the Sudanese regime complements and is similar to the Omani stand, since this regime is following the same course on the Arab level.

According to Arab press sources, contacts are currently being held between Khartoum and Washington on the one hand and Khartoum and the As-Sadat regime on the other hand to establish a U.S. military base in the Sudanese port of Suakin.

The Kuwaiti paper AS-SIYASAH has cited Sudanese sources, which it describes as informed sources, as saying that the green light to this effect was given last month when Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri visited the United States. The paper adds that the United States had previously suggested that the base be estbablished in the region of Halfa, on the Sudanese-Egyptian border. However, the paper points out, the United States later decided on Suakin, which is a [word indistinct] Sudanese port on the Red Sea, for the same purpose.

[Words indistinct] Arab (?citizen) [words indistinct] such action. However, [word indistinct] U.S. sources confirmed this when they pointed out that such a base justifies the recently formulated Pentagon military strategy to establish a semi-circular military belt fringing the Red Sea and consisting of Ra's Banas, Suakin and Berbera in Somali.

Such truths not only affirm that these Arab quarters, including the Sudanese regime, are taking upon themselves the role of implementing the schemes of U.S. imperialist aggression. They also reveal that the same quarters are standing in the rotting trench of hostility to the pan-Arab liberation struggle.

FINLAND TO HELP IRAQ OBTAIN NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY

JN301702 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Finland--Among the international support for Iraq in the face of the frenzied Zionist and imperialist campaign against Iraq's possession of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes, Finland has expressed its support for Iraq's efforts in this regard and its readiness to cooperate with Iraq in obtaining nuclear technology for peaceful purposes, especially since Iraq and Finland are signatories to the Treaty on Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons. Finland has supported Iraq's efforts to maintain the Middle East region as a nuclear-free zone.

KING HUSAYN LEAVES FOR VATICAN, UNITED KINGDOM

JN011005 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 0945 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Amman, 1 Sep (PETRA)--Their Majesties King Husayn and Queen Nur left Amman for the Vatican this morning. His majesty will meet with His Holiness Pope John Paul II to discuss the issue of Jerusalem.

Their Majesties King Husayn and Queen Nur will also make a private visit to the United Kingdom, during which his majesty will meet with senior British officials.

Meeting With Pope

For reportage on King Husayn's visit with Pope John Paul II at the papal summer residence outside Rome, see the Italy and the Vatican section of the 2 September Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

IRAQ OFFERS $100 MILLION IN AID TO JORDAN

JN301900 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received at An-Nadwah Palace this evening Sabah al-Hurani, ambassador of the Republic of Iraq to Jordan, who conveyed to his majesty a fraternal message from His Excellency President Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq. In his message, the Iraqi president informed his majesty of the King of Iraq's decision to offer Jordan $100 million as new aid to Jordan to enable it at this stage in particular to fulfil its commitments toward the programs of building its power and implementing its development plans.

His majesty asked the ambassador to convey a response to his brother, His Excellency President Saddam Husayn. The message abounds with gratitude and appreciation in the name of His Majesty King Husayn and on behalf of the Jordanian people and government for his excellency the Iraqi president and the government and people of fraternal Iraq for this genuine pan-Arab stand, which sincerely expresses Iraq's consistent noble attitudes toward Jordan reflecting sincerity, fraternity, honor and commitment.

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PRC, DPRK

JN011100 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 0940 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Amman, 1 Sep (PETRA)--The National Consultative Council delegation led by Speaker Ahmad at-Tarawinah returned to Amman today following a 2-week visit to the PRC and DPRK.

Ahmad at-Tarawinah said that the delegation and the speakers of the people's assemblies in the two countries discussed the possibility of cooperation with the Consultative Council. He said that the speakers of the two countries' assemblies asked the delegation to convey their greetings and appreciation to His Majesty King Husayn for his stands serving his country and Arab nation. They also praised his actions, both in the East and the West, to explain the Arab issues, particularly the Palestine question.

SHAM'UN'S SON WOUNDED IN WAKE OF VERBAL EXCHANGE

NC291813 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] At about 1800 today, Danny Sham'un [son of former President Camille Sham'un] was wounded--but not seriously--following a verbal exchange that took place in the Al-Murayjah area in Al-Hadath between supporters of Danny Sham'un and Raymond Abu Zayd, Jean Asmar, Joseph al-Ghawi and Sami Dawud over a statement issued by the four men in support of the Lebanese forces. The verbal exchange led to a clash in which Danny Sham'un was not seriously wounded and Raymond Abu Zayd, alias Al-Batal, the head of the Liberal branch in Al-Muaryjah, and the three others were wounded.

Further Details

NC291845 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] It has been learned from security sources that Danny Sham'un and two of his companions were wounded while they were at a [Liberal] Party center in Al-Hadath. The incident took place at 1630 today following a verbal exchange that developed into shooting between a party member and Danny Sham'un's companions. As a result, Danny Sham'un was hit in the leg and shoulder and two of his companions were also wounded. They were all taken to Qalb Yasu' hospital for treatment. Raymond Abu Zayd, a party official in the area, was killed.

Liberal Party Statement

NC291956 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1915 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Statement by the secretariat general of the National Liberal Party]

[Text] At about 1700 today, while Danny Sham'un, the defense secretary of the National Liberal Party, was in his house, he was informed that a dispute had broken out among some of those meeting at the Al-Murayjah party branch, and that it had been caused by Raymond Abu Zayd and persons alien to the National Liberal Party.

Sham'un left with his driver 'Abdu Sim'an to try and end the dispute. Upon his arrival [at the party branch], shooting started, during which Danny Sham'un was hit by a bullet in his leg and 'Abdu Sim'an was slightly wounded, Saqy Ghurayb was hit in the abdomen.

During the exchange of fire, Raymond Abu Zayd was killed. Those present intervened to end the clash. A Lebanese Army detachment then assumed its security responsibilities.

SHAM'UN DENIES LEBANESE BEHIND DEAN ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT

NC291238 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Former President Sham'un has denied that Lebanese quarters were behind the attempt to assassinate the American ambassador. The denial was made in reply to reports about the existence of a front called "the front for the liberation of Lebanon from the aliens," which has claimed responsibility for the attempt on the life of the American ambassador.

Sham'un added that there are terrorist organizations in Beirut which have branches in Europe and that their members are being trained in Al-Hamra area in Ad-Damur. These organizations, he said, made this attempt. Sham'un held the president of the republic and the Syrians responsible for the failure to form a new government saying: We must not search for the reasons for not forming the government because they do not go beyond these two reasons.

Sham'un had earlier chaired a meeting of the political council of the National Liberal Party which discussed organizational affairs.

AN-NAHAR SEES ISRAELI LINK IN ATTACK ON AMBASSADOR DEAN

NC020928 Beirut AN-NAHAR in Arabic 1 Sep 80 p 2

[Excerpts] Government sources have said that they do not rule out the possibility that the Israeli intelligence was behind the attempt to assassinate the U.S. ambassador in Beirut and that it was a serious attempt engineered with precision and not for mere intimidation.

The sources add that statements by U.S. Ambassador Dean and his recent stances on the aggressions against the south have irked Israel. Moreover, the contents of the ambassador's reports to the U.S. State Department which refute the Israeli Foreign Ministry's reports and even contradict the dispatched information by the U.S. ambassador in Israel have prompted the Israeli Government to seek to get rid of him or get him transferred from his post in Beirut.

The rumor on Ambassador Dean's transfer from Beirut spread following his recall to Washington for consultations on the development of the situation in Lebanon and the area. Israel had exerted pressure on the U.S. administration to transfer him, and he was about to be transferred, but the U.S. Government decided to extend his term for another year and empowered him to conclude agreements with the Lebanese Government on the investment of foreign capital similar to the agreements that are concluded with other Arab countries.

The assassination attempt, Carter's letter to Ambassador Dean denouncing and strongly condemning the attempt and the confirmation of U.S. policy on Lebanon have strengthened the ambassador's stance and his continued stay [in Beirut]. Ambassador Dean's stances on the aggressions in the south are not the only things that irk Israel which is also irked by the ambassador's continuou and persistent call for bolstering the legitimate Lebanese authority and the strengthening of the army by supplying it with more weapons to make it the only striking force and stronger than any other force. Ambassador Dean has been able to get substantial military aid for Lebanon. He is also continuing his efforts to get more such aid on the basis of his conviction that a strong and capable state cannot be established without an army. At the same time, Israel does not want such a state to be established nor the army's strength restored so that it can more easily implement its partition and division plans as well as the eventual extermination of Lebanon.

KHOMEYNI MESSAGE AFFIRMS IMAM AS-SADR ALIVE IN LIBYA

NC011257 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Rabab, Imam Musa as-Sadr's sister, has received a letter from Ayatollah Khomeyni affirming that As-Sadr is still alive in his detention camp in Libya. Iranian Charge d'Affaires in Lebanon (Amir Kamali) has conveyed Khomeynis letter to Rabab.

IMAM QABALAN REACTS TO KHOMEYNI MESSAGE ON AS-SADR

NC011925 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 1 Sep 80

[1 September statement by Ja'farite Imam Shaykh 'Abd Qabalan in reply to message delivered by the Iranian charge d'affaires regarding the disappearance of Imam Musa as-Sadr in Libya--place not given--recorded]

[Text] All of us know that Imam Musa as-Sadr is in Libya. We all know that he did not get out of Libya. We affirm this and insist on it; there is no ambiguity about it; he is in Libya. Imam Khomeyni came today to confirm that he is in Libya.

Imam Khomeyni knew very well that Imam Musa as-Sadr was in Libya while he was in France, and after he returned home. Iran--with my due respect to all those in Iran--has so far done nothing to save Imam Musa as-Sadr. Khomeyni's message gets us nowhere if it is not backed by effective action to save Imam Musa as-Sadr. We are with Khomeyni; we are with Khomeyni's line; we are with Khomeyni's revolution; we are with the God of Khomeyni if he brings back Imam Musa as-Sadr. But if he does not bring him back, he can do as he pleases and we can do as we please; he has his God and we have our God. [applause]

Do not expect from our south [southern Lebanon] more than this. Do not expect from our people more than this. We are paying the price for you, Iran, in Lebanon. We are paying the price for you, Khomeyni, in Lebanon. You must act to save us, O Khomeyni; and the rescue of the south can only take place through the rescue of Imam Musa as-Sadr.

PROGRESSIVE SOCIALIST PARTY KIDNAPS EIGHT

NC011359 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] We have just received the following report: Tanios Marun al-Nadawi, his son Nadim al-Badawi, 'Abdu Antun, his son Salim, Najib Lahhud, Sa'id Musa, Na'man Musa and Fu'ad Lahhud have been kidnapped at a socialist [Progressive Socialist Party] barrier on the intersection leading to Sirjbal township. They were taken in the direction of Al-Mukhtarah. The reasons and motives for this action are not known.

Report of Release

NC011807 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Excerpt] The socialists [Progressive Socialist Party] have released everyone they detained in the Ash-Shuf area today. These people were detained on the pretext that they had information about the establishment of training camps in the Ash-Shuf area. Following an investigation it became clear that their claim was unfounded and all of them were released.

AL-ASAD, AL-QADHDHAFI HOLD TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

JN010951 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0915 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Damascus--A telephone contact was made last night between President Hafiz al-Asad and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Their conversation dealt with the need to strengthen Arab steadfastness and to bolster the pan-Arab Steadfastness and Confrontation Front's ability to confront hostile challenges and machinations. President Hafiz al-Asad congratulated Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on the 1 September revolution anniversary.

AL-ASAD CABLES AL-QADHDHAFI ON SYRIAN-LIBYAN UNITY

JN021036 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text of cable sent by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi--date not specified]

[Text] Your Excellency Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September revolution, Tripoli: We in Syria have listened to your historic speech, in which you called for merger between the two struggler countries, Syria and Libya, due to your genuine national feelings and thorough analysis of the serious conspiracy facing the Arab nation. Your call and the enthusiasm shown for it by the masses of the Libyan Arab people, who pressed for unity, have touched my feelings and those of the Syrian people, particularly the workers, peasants and youth. Your call has deeply moved us, because it is a true expression of what we also feel, believe in and call for.

Unity remains our supreme national goal and the only course by which to protect Arab dignity and rights and to defend our issues effectively and seriously. Unity is a big constructive step, which serves as a protective shield for all other constructive processes. Any construction taking place in any part of the Arab world faces collapse unless this great process of Arab unity is achieved. Arab unity is the guaranteed path by which to build socialism, eliminate exploitation and defend the Arab world against all forms of aggression, particularly the Zionist aggression against the Arab nation. Through unity, the Arab nation will assume its appropriate place and carry out its cultural mission in today's world. For us, unity has never been and will never be a transient political issue. It is a question of principle and destiny and a goal to which our masses have committed themselves and for which they have struggled. Thus, any call for unity and any serious action for it touches the feelings of the Syrian masses and meets with their immediate response.

We are together, my brother, on the road to unity and national struggle. We are also together on the road of confronting dangers, defiance and conspiracies. We will be together on this path until the Arab goals are achieved. I repeat my warmest greetings and best wishes toyou and the fraternal Libyan people. We extend our hands to shake those you hold out to us, for the sake of unity. Let us work together to achieve this great goal. May God grant us success.

Signed: Your brother Hafiz al-Asad

AL-ASAD RECEIVES FORMER IRAQI MINISTER 'AQRAWI

JN301224 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Damascus-President Hafiz al-Asad received at 1230 today retired Staff Maj Gen 'Aziz Rashid 'Aqrawi, Iraqi state minister, who has recently taken refuge in Syria.

PRIME MINISTER AL-KASM LEAVES FOR LIBYA

JN311313 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm left Damascus for the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah at 1215 today at the head of an official delegation, which includes Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad and Minister of State Salim Darwish, to participate in the 1 September celebrations in fraternal Libya. Dr al-Kasm and the delegation accompanying him were seen off by the head of the Libyan Foreign Relations Office in Damascus.

PDRY FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES DAMASCUS FOR TRIPOLI

JN311531 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] Damascus--PDRY Foreign Minister Salim Salih Muhammad left Damascus for Tripoli today following a 1-day visit to Syria, during which he conveyed a written message from Yemeni leader 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad. The message dealt with the latest developments in the Arab region and the joint action of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front's member states in confronting the crucial challenges facing the Arab nation.

The PDRY foreign minister was seen off at Damascus international airport by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; several senior Foreign Ministry officials; and the PDRY ambassador in Damascus.

SYRIA CONDEMNS U.S.-SOMALI AGREEMENT ON BERBERA BASE

JN311540 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] Damascus--An official Foreign Ministry source has stated the following: The agreement reached between the United States and Somalia putting the Berbera base at the disposal of U.S. forces is not a transient event. This agreement is the second link in the chain of schemes which U.S. strategy has designed and begun to implement, starting with the Camp David accords, to impose its hegemony on the Arab region, tighten its grip on Arab natural resources, fragment the Arab homeland and extend further protection and support to the expansionist Zionist aggression.

Since the beginning it was clear that in seeking to realize these designs, U.S. imperialism was encouraged by the As-Sadat regime's weakness of spirit, deviation in patriotism and facile acquiescence in betraying the Arab cause.

The Somali regime is now embroiling itself in these machinations by following As-Sadat's suit and competing with him in disregarding Arab interests, acquiescing to pawn inlets and harbors in the Arab region's approaches and facilitating the exploitation of the Arab region's natural resources in the interests of U.S. imperialism, which has not stopped supplying Israel with the most lethal and destructive weapons to annihilate the Palestinian people, slaughter the Lebanese people, continue to occupy and annex the Arab territories, violate holy places, persecute the Palestinian people in the occupied land, and liquidate this people's leaders by murder and dispersal.

Somalia's deviation and departure from the Arab nation's will, following the Egyptian regime, is a blatant violation of the Arab League Charter, the Arab joint defense treaty and the principles and aims of the nonaligned movement. The Arab nation should firmly confront this situation and take practical and firm measures tc confront it and restrict its grave negative effects on the Arab nation's interests and rights.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY SPEECH

LD012158 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 1718 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Speech by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi at a ceremony in Al-Khadra Square, Tripoli, marking the 11th anniversary of the 1 September revolution--live; Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic also carried speech live]

[Excerpts] At this historic hour and on this great day, the 11th anniversary of the great historic 1 September revolution [chanting by crowd] I greet the popular and the official delegations, which are sharing these celebrations with us today, as an expression of wide friendship linking the Libyan Arab people with the peoples of the world and with all its forces upholding freedom and liberty. I greet the fraternal Syrian delegation; the delegation of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic; the delegation of the PDRY; the delegations of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Tunisia, Benin, Djibouti, Iran, Lebanon, the Oman liberation front and Poland. [chanting and slogans]

Syria, which stands in the frontline of confrontation, is resisting Zionism, colonialism and reaction. Arab-strong Syria will not be weakened by the processes of capitulation which are taking place in the Arab region. The total collapse of the Egyptian front and its total capitulation to the enemy will not affect Syria's splendid historic steadfastness nor will it be affected by the reactionary plotting around it and inside it--the reactionary plotting which is being backed by forces of colonialism, reaction and Zionism--to dismember the Syrian steadfastness front.

Syria, brethren, with its heroic people, its heroic president, its heroic party, and its heroic army deserves every support and every praise. We are proud of the heroic Syrian stance. Had it not been for Syria's steadfastness, the calamity and the loss would have been total. But it is the Syrian steadfastness which strengthens the determination of the Arab nation. It is the one which compensates for the collapse of the Egyptian front, it is the one which backs the Palestinian resistance, and it is the one which strengthens the Lebanese patriotic forces. Consequently, Syria's steadfastness reflects positively on Arab morale from the gulf to the ocean. [chanting]

Those who are plotting against Syria are plotting against the Arab nation, against the Arab cause and against its central cause--Palestine. The parties of the conspiracy, whether Arab or foreign, are plotting against the entire Arab nation. The dismemberment of the Syrian front from within has no explanation except to enable the Israeli enemy to firmly establish its foothold on the Golan and throughout the occupied Arab territories and consequently destroy any Arab resistance.

The forces which are plotting against Syria, regardless of their motives, wittingly and unwittingly join the Israelis, the colonialists and all the enemies of the Arab nation. Those who are plotting against the unity of Syria and against Syria's steadfastness are joining the enemy even if they carry the ka'bah over their heads. [chanting]

It is in the interest of the Israelis, the Americans, reactionaries and all the enemies of the Arab nation that the Syrian steadfastness is destroyed and Syria is dismembered; that Lebanon is dismembered and Jordan is (?finished) so that the armies of the Zionist enemy can realize the great dream of the Zionists--the establishment of their greater state from the Euphrates to the Nile.

We can confirm that the oil wealth which is owned by the Libyan people is now under the full control of the people. All the necessary industries for the oil by-products have been established. Thus, the coming years will witness a huge industrial strategy in Libya. A major, historical, material change will occur in the life of the Libyan people and indeed in the potential of Arab nationalism as a whole. Indeed, the Libyan people will be able in the future, after completing construction of the huge petrochemical plants, to export their output to various countries. In the coming years Libya will will become an exporter of strategi products which no Third World country has been able either to manufacture or export. I would like to confirm also that we are nearly self-sufficient in building materials. An iron and steel factory in Misratah will crown the petrochemical and chemical industries.

Among the new tasks of the revolutionary forces is the escalation of the popular march on the embassies; in the near future, the march should be escalated so that it will take place on the Libyan embassies in the Arab countries and transform them into bureaus for Arab fraternity. [prolonged applause and cheers] The Foreign Liaison Bureau should be reorganized--the bureau was approved by popular conferences to be a link between the Libyan people and the peoples of the world. It should be reorganized in a manner which will make it popular and democratic. It should become a number of bureaus for all forces of the Libyan people--students, teachers, producers, peasants, government officials craftsmen and so forth.

The revolutionary committees have the task of taking over the information media. The revolutionary committees should seize the information media. Why? The information media is not an authority, it is a platform reflecting the people's views. Who has the right therefore to use the platforms? The prophets, those who are advocating ideas. The revolutionary committees are such prophets, giving the glad tidings of their bringing about a true liberation and establishing a new society, a new world, a new theory.

The revolutionary committees also have the task of continuing to attack the fascist forces, the nests of favoritism and the forces of hindrance. They should do so without any hesitation, mercilessly, by day and night. They should search for them everywhere and exterminate them. [applause and cheers]

The fascist forces are the true enemy of freedom. If fascism triumphed the people would be defeated, the material gains of the people would be destroyed. The popular masses should totally liquidate the fascist spirit and any fascist attempt. It is inevitable that the establishment of the armed people should be speeded up to end the regular army. The nests of favoritism still exist, as do the nests of exploitation which were attacked by the revolutionary committees. Therefore, the nests of favoritism in the next stage will inevitably be attacked by the revolutionary forces, so that favoritism will be exterminated.

I would like to say that as Arabs in a people's regime we should find it unacceptable to sell oil to another Arab country at world prices. My nationalism would not permit me to make a single dollar gain at the expense of an Arab people such as those in Yemen, Morocco and Sudan.

Of course, the developing countries have suffered as a result of oil price rises. But who was the real culprit in this? The capitalist industrial states. Why should we sell oil at $40? We do so because they raised the prices of everything we buy from them. The United States and the industrial powers are the cause of the economic crisis in the world. We do not want to sell oil at $40 a barrel. It is they who imposed this price on us. If you wanted to buy a rifle costing 100 dinars and your camel only sells at 50 dinars, naturally you ask a higher price for your camel--say 100 dinars because the rifle is that price. Similarly, when we buy machinery from the industrial powers and they raise their prices, we have to sell them our oil at a higher price.

The point which concerns the revolutionary committees is the following: It is inevitable that they should be determined to export the revolution to any arena which is hostile to the Libyan people, their revolution, and achievements. [applause]

The agenda of the popular conferences will contain the question of Malta. Malta is a neighborly and friendly state. Malta is a poor state in need of aid from the Libyan people. The Libyan people have given Malta a lot of assistance. The Libyan people made great efforts to secure aid to Malta from the Arab states. We thank the Arab countries which have given assistance to the Maltese people. I personally wrote letters to the heads of rich Arab states so that they would help the Maltese people and in actual fact some Arab states in the gulf, Kuwait, and others helped Malta financially. Libyan support to Malta should continue. This should be decided upon by the Libyan popular conferences. The latter should look into this issue.

Syria today is alone. It is facing Arab, reactionary, imperialist conspiracies; the Golan is still occupied; also Palestine. Syria is trying very hard to defend Lebanon.

Syria is the final barrier. If it falls, the Arab nation will enter into a phase of collapse, total collapse. The popular conference knows my views on the geographical factory. You know, too, that the geographical factor plays a great role in opposing unity that this factor played a big role in the breaking up of Egyptian-Syrian unity.

I would like personally to submit to the popular conferences a proposal for a merger of unity between Libya and Syria [applause and cheers]; a merger of unity in which the Libyan and Syrian peoples will share responsibilities on an equal footing. [shouts of "Arab unity"]

As from today, 1 September 1980, I want officially to serve notice on the Palestinian resistance that I am enlising as a fedayeen unless this aim is achieved--a merger of unity with Syria. Unless this is achieved I swear by God that I will be going to Upper Galilee as a fedayeen. It will be an honor for me to die as an individual rather be head of state when the Arab nation is submissive and wretched and every day that goes by its enemy scores victories over it. [shouts] Apart from the Arab cause and resistance to the enemy, I have nothing--I have no palaces, I have no jewels, I have no crown.

On the question of Egypt, here As-Sadat [words indistinct] insulted Egypt, its history, the Arab nation, Islam, the Third World and the whole of mankind because he knelt before Zionism, the enemy of peoples, and because he recognized a true enemy of the Arab nation. This is a disgrace and will remain so for ever. As-Sadat will live and die in the end in shame and will be consigned to the dustbin of history. But Egypt is not Anwar as-Sadat. Egypt is Arab and her people, land and destiny are Arab. In the end As-Sadat will not be able, no matter how much he cooperates with Carter, to extricate Egypt from the region which extends from the gulf to the Atlantic. It will remain part of the greater Arab homeland extending from the gulf to the Atlantic.

In spite of the trials so far endured by the Egyptian people [words indistinct] they must save themselves. [words indistinct] Where are the officers of the Egyptian Army? Where are the students of Egypt? Where are the workers and fallahin? A serious onslaught is being launched against them. Feudalism is on the march again. Exploitation is on the march again. Foreign capitalism is also on the march. U.S. aircraft and [words indistinct] are in Egyptian territory. But I would like to say that in spite of the fact that Libya possesses conventional--not atomic--weapons, and I am saying this so that no other interpretation may be put on it, yes, possesses such weapons and manpower as to be capable of destroying the whole of Egypt. But may God protect it from destruction. I want to say to As-Sadat and the world that Libyan military power is capable of destroying Egypt, but may God protect Egypt, the land of 'Abd an-Nasir, from destruction. We cannot (?attempt) to destroy Egypt.

As-Sadat is interested in aggravating hatred between the Egyptian and Libyan and other Arab peoples. He is interested in a growing hatred between the Egyptian and Libyan armies. But we, inspired by our nationalism and history, view matters from the standpoint of higher Arab interests and history. We cannot view the army of Egypt--the army of Abd an-Nasir--as a hostile army. The hostile forces are those of Israel and the United States, the forces of enemies who wish to destroy the Arab nation.

The sea and land between us and Egypt has become like a powder keg, full of minefields, trenches and military fortifications. On the Libyan side there are only simple (?preparations) but no strike forces have been moved to the border. As to the Egyptian side, it turned its full war effort to the Libyan border. The forces which were along the canal and Sinai have been completely redeployed to the Libyan side, Rationally and up to the level of Arab national responsibility, the Libyan side should--through the popular congresses, of course--determine the possibility of excluding for ever the possibility of Libyan-Egyptian military confrontation. We cannot allow the Libyan Army to confront the Egyptian Army. The Libyan people cannot be hostile to the Egyptian people.

AT-TURAYKI MEETS WITH SYRIAN PRIME MINISTER

JN0010949 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0915 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Tripoli--Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm received Libyan Foreign Secretary Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki last night. The meeting was attended by Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad and Minister of State Ahmad Salim Darwish. Ways of further strengthening bilateral relations and means of confronting U.S. machinations in the Arab region were discussed at the meeting.

BEGIN SAYS U.S. 'SHOWED UNDERSTANDING' ON JERUSALEM ISSUE

TA311717 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 31 Aug 80

[From the "Evening Newsreel"]

[Excerpt] At today's Cabinet session the prime minister revealed that the United States showed understanding for Israel's stand on the determining of Jerusalem as its capital city. In his last meeting with Ambassador 'Evron, Secretary of State Muskie said: I understand your sovereign claims.

LATEST AS-SADAT MESSAGE TO BEGIN DELIVERED TO SHAMIR

TA291407 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] This afternoon Egypt's ambassador to Israel, Sa'd Murtada, gave Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir a message from the Egyptian president to the prime minister. Our political correspondent reports that this is As-Sadat's third letter to Begin in a short period and is a reply to the prime minister's letter.

CABINET REJECTS AS-SADAT SUMMIT PROPOSAL

TA311134 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] The letter of reply Mr Begin will send to President as-Sadat will say that Israel would prefer to continue with the autonomy talks rather than, as As-Sadat proposed, hold a tripartite summit meeting. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reported that this was reported today at the Cabinet session. The prime minister read the Egyptian president's latest letter to the ministers. Foreign Minister Shamir reported on the continuation of the transfer of embassies from Jerusalem and said that the Netherlands had agonized over its decision.

MINISTERS SAY BEGIN'S INTERPRETATION OF AS-SADAT MESSAGE NARROW

TA311350 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] Several ministers believe that Mr Begin placed a too narrow interpretation on President as-Sadat's most recent message when he said that the Egyptian president is not interested in the resumption of the autonomy talks but only in a summit meeting after the U.S. elections. The ministers told our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer that this does not appear in the message, and that Israel would do well to initiate a summit meeting with the Egyptian president before the U.S. elections rather than after them.

Further Details

TA311704 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 31 Aug 80

[From the "Evening Newsreel"]

[Excerpt] The prime minister, who will answer As-Sadat's message toward the end of the week, after Linowitz's visit, is not closing the door to continued talks. Just the opposite. However, Mr Begin is aware of the danger inherent in convening a summit in the coming period. The purpose of a summit is to reach a more far-reaching and comprehensive agreement than that reached in Camp David. As-Sadat and Carter will want to obtain concessions from Menahem Begin, concessions that Begin is not even prepared to talk about.

An authoritative observer sarcastically remarked: Menahem Begin is invited to Washington not merely to take pictures with As-Sadat and Carter. If that is the case, Israel should carefully consider the idea before it complies with Egypt's incessant pleas to convene another summit to discuss the nature of autonomy.

AS-SADAT SAID TO WANT TO MEET WITH BEGIN TO END STALEMATE

TA020816 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 2 Sep 80 p 1

[Yosef Wachsman report: "Begin Examining As-Sadat Suggestion That They Meet 'To Get Things Moving'"]

[Text] President as-Sadat is proposing that he meet personally with Prime Minister Begin in order to try to resolve the problems that are causing the stalemate in the peace process. This suggestion was conveyed verbally through Israel's Cairo Ambassador Eliyahu ben-Elisar. The content of the special message brought by Dr Ben-Elisar was not reported even at the Cabinet session.

Prime Minister Begin's reply was not made through Ben-Elisar, who returned to Cairo on 31 August. It will likely be contained in the message Begin will send As-Sadat tomorrow or Thursday.

Apparently the prime minister will be ready to meet with President as-Sadat only if there are no conditions and if he is not required to commit himself in advance on various issues--such as Jerusalem and the settlements--as was hinted in the personal message brought by Ben-Elisar.

Begin has apparently asked Ben-Elisar to look into the hints contained in As-Sadat's message that he wants to ensure in advance that a summit meeting with Begin can be concluded with a joint, agreed statement of the issues presently in serious dispute.

Only after these matters become clear will the prime minister make a final decision on whether to agree to the suggestion.

POLICY MAKERS SAID TO FAVOR GESTURE TO AS-SADAT ON JERUSALEM

TA020611 Jerusalem POST in English 2 Sep 80 p 1, 2

[Report by David Landau: "New 'Gesture' on Jerusalem May Budge As-Sadat"]

[Excerpt] Senior Israeli policymakers feel that an Israeli gesture on the Moslem holy places in Jerusalem could bring Egypt to resume the stalled autonomy talks and that Israel should consider such a gesture. The policymakers gave their opinion after the American special envoy, Sol Linowitz, had spent a long and arduous day of discussions in Jerusalem yesterday on how to put the talks back on track.

These policymakers believe that there is at least a chance that President as-Sadat would be prepared to resume the talks now in spite of his many public assertions that there is no point in resuming them until after the U.S. presidential election. But to do so he requires--as he has implied in his letters to Premier Begin--some new Israeli move that could be interpreted as a concession.

Following the "Jerusalem law," which Egypt cited as the cause of the suspension of the talks, a new signal of Israeli readiness to countenance Arab or Moslem control of the Temple Mount mosques could be the kind of gesture As-Sadat is seeking. But there is much heart-searching in top policy echelons here as to whether Israel should, as a matter of political principle and negotiating tactic, provide "a ladder," as one high source put it, "for As-Sadat to climb down off his tree." The Israeli side feels strongly that Egypt is at fault for having suspended the talks, and that therefore Israel ought not to be required to pay a price for their resumption.

The policymakers who favor considering a gesture on the mosques also seem to favour an indefinite postponement of the intention to move the prime minister's office to East Jerusalem. The idea would be for Linowitz to take this package to As-Sadat tomorrow, and present it as signifying Israel's ardent determination to pursue the autonomy negotiations.

It was not known last night how Premier Begin himself feels about either part of the package. In a three-hour tete-a-tete with Linowitz earlier in the day, he apparently gave nothing away.

LINOWITZ ARRIVES, MET BY INTERIOR MINISTER BURG

TA311415 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] A short time ago Sol Linowitz, the U.S. special ambassador to the autonomy talks, arrived in Israel for 2 days of talks. In greeting him, his Israeli counterpart in the talks, Dr Burg, said the forthcoming Jewish New Year is a time of spiritual soul-searching and it must be borne in mind that since 8 May the autonomy talks have been halted four times--and not by Israel. He expressed the hope that Linowitz's arrival will help the continuation of the dialogue and the peace effort in the region. Ambassador Linowitz replied that we all have the responsibility to see to it that what was insured at Camp David does not slip through our fingers. This evening Linowitz and Burg will meet for a discussion and tomorrow the U.S. envoy will be received by the prime minister.

Linowitz Meets Begin, Comments on Thorn

TA010711 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Excerpt] About an hour ago, the meeting with Special U.S. Ambassador Sol Linowitz began at the prime minister's office. They are discussing the resumption of the autonomy talks. Our correspondent Dan Eshel reported that at the beginning of the conversation, the U.S. guest told reporters that Luxembourg's foreign minister, Gaston Thorn, wanted to visit Israel today or tomorrow and was almost angry when told that this was impossible due to the foreign minister's and the prime minister's heavy schedule. Linowitz said that tomorrow he would end his talks in Israel and would leave for Egypt on Wednesday morning. In Alexandria, he will confer with the Egyptian president, and 2 days later he will be in Washington to report to President Carter.

Linowitz Confers With Burg

TA010917 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] At this moment, Special U.S. Ambassador Sol Linowitz is conferring with the head of the Israeli autonomy team, Dr Yosef Burg. The meeting has just begun, after an almost 3-hour meeting between Linowitz and Prime Minister Begin ended. At the end of his meeting with the prime minister, the ambassador said that talks were important and thorough. Almost all the questions pertaining to the resumption of the negotiations between Israel and Egypt were discussed, he said.

Burg Calls Meeting 'Difficult'

TA011119 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] The head of the Israeli autonomy team, Dr Yosef Burg, conferred with special envoy Sol Linowitz. At the end of the meeting, he said that the discussion was difficult. Linowitz also conferred with the prime minister. At the end of that meeting, Mr Begin [as heard] said that it was important and thorough.

Further Burg, Linowitz Comment

TA311726 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Our correspondent Dan Eshel reports that a few minutes ago the first meeting between Linowitz and Dr Burg ended. Upon its conclusion the U.S. ambassador said he had not raised a new proposal. Dr Burg said he heard nothing surprising from Linowitz.

More Burg Comment

TA011155 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Before [as heard] his meeting with Prime Minister Begin, the American negotiator had met with Israel's chief negotiator, Dr Yosef Burg. Dr Burg told our reporter they had discussed a number of issues, including the possible motivation for the Egyptian suspension of the talks. On how the impasse might yet be broken, Dr Burg talked of these possibilities: [begin recording]

[Burg] We will have to decide if we go on with discreet, secret diplomacy as it was once in the world in the 19th or 18th century, or we'll go on with open negotiations. It depends on the Egyptian side. I believe there are two methods: One method--that is the minimum we can apply--is bilateral talks between the Americans and the Egyptians, the Americans and we, or then three-lateral--all the three together. But this depends, as I said, on the Egyptian attitude. From here, on Wednesday morning, Mr Linowitz will go to Egypt. He will report what he found here, and then the Egyptians will have to say if, in their eyes, a certain breakthrough was made or not. That we will know tomorrow, perhaps.

[Unidentified correspondent] Were you yourself in favor of the discreet, secret negotiations?

[Burg] I am in favor of everything that does not disrupt the process of peace. [end recording]

Linowitz Meets With Shamir

TA011512 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and U.S. Special Ambassador Sol Linowitz have agreed that there is no substitute for the Camp David accords, and they are the sole basis for peace. The foreign minister told Linowitz that the European initiative undermines the Camp David accords. The meeting in the foreign minister's office in Jerusalem ended a short while ago.

Our correspondent Dan Eshel says that they did not discuss contentious matters on the autonomy issue. Linowitz stressed the importance of striving to renew the autonomy talks, whereas Minister Shamir expressed his disappointment at the pace of the normalization between Israel and Egypt. The foreign minister said that he had expected a more active process from Egypt regarding normalization, which is the most concrete expression of peace. Linowitz replied that in Egypt, too, there is a feeling that Israel should have done more for normalization.

BURG AGAIN DENIES ISRAELI PROMISES ON JERUSALEM LAW

TA311421 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] This afternoon in Jerusalem Dr Burg again denied remarks attributed to the Egyptian foreign minister to the effect that Israel promised to delay passage of the Jerusalem law and that this promise had been made to the United States and conveyed from it to Egypt. Dr Burg quoted a letter he sent to Sol Linowitz nearly 2 months ago in which he asserted that the government cannot intervene in Knesset legislative procedures.

BURG MAY NOT HAVE MISLED U.S. ON JERUSALEM LAW

TA291319 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 29 Aug 80 p 3

[Dalya Shehori report: "The End of the Summer Season"]

[Excerpt] Had Dr Burg given the special U.S. ambassador, Sol Linowitz, grounds to believe or understand that the Jerusalem law would be stalled in the Knesset Constitution, Law and Justice Committee, without even being brought for a first reading? Perhaps. In Jerusalem it is firmly denied. One may mention things long forgotten and note that at that time, after the Jerusalem law has passed the preliminary reading in the Knesset, the opinion prevailing among government and political circles was, although it was expressed only "under the table" and unofficially, that the Jerusalem law would be quietly and elegantly buried in the Knesset Constitution Law and Justice Committee. If Dr Burg had discreetly hinted that to Sol Linowitz, if he had indeed done that, he was only reflecting the mood then prevailing among the majority in the Cabinet and in the Knesset.

It was only later on, when Ge'ula Kohen, through relentless pressure and pestering, managed to bring her private bill to the first reading, that the official version was more firmly heard: that the Knesset is a sovereign body and the government has no influence over its legislative proceedings. The more successful Ge'ula Kohen grew, the less confident the coalition (and its satellite, in this case the Labor Party) were of their ability to postpone the legislatory procedure of the Jerusalem law, and the louder and clearer the official version of the Knesset sovereignty was heard.

Therefore, when President Carter accuses Dr Burg and other Israeli leaders of misleading him, he had better take into account, perhaps, that Dr Burg himself as well as Herut leaders and (certainly) Knesset members of the coalition factions and the Labor Party, have been misled to the same degree, when they found themselves voting, against their will, in favor of the Jerusalem law.

FOREIGN MINISTRY TO ISSUE DOCUMENT ON JERUSALEM LAW

TA311356 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] The prime minister said at today's Cabinet session that the Foreign Ministry will issue a document on the Jerusalem law and to counter statements that Israel unilaterally determined Jerusalem as its capital. Mr Begin reiterated his stand that every nation determines its capital unilaterally.

WEIZMAN, BEN-ELISAR DEPART FOR VISITS TO EGYPT

TA311208 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 0950 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Ben-Gurion Airport, 31 Aug--This morning MK 'Ezer Weizman left for a private visit to Egypt, where he will stay for 1 week, accompanied by his family, as the guest of Egyptian Foreign Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali. Before he left, MK Weizman told the ITIM correspondent that this was a purely private visit and he will not hold any talks of a political nature.

The Israeli ambassador, Dr Eliyahu ben-Elisar, who held consultations in Israel at the end of last week, was returning to Cairo in the same Nefertiti Airline plane. The ambassador told the ITIM correspondent he had not brought any letter or message from As-Sadat, he had only held consultations here with Foreign Minister Shamir, the prime minister and the top echelons in the foreign ministry. "Nor am I taking back any message or letter to Egypt," Ambassador ben-Elisar said.

EC ENVOY THORN CANCELS SECOND VISIT TO ISRAEL

TA291722 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Luxembourg's foreign minister, Gaston Thorn, has announced that he was cancelling his second visit to Israel, scheduled for next week, due to timetable difficulties. Thorn, who is currently the chairman of the EC Ministerial Council, left for Egypt today to look into the chances for a European peace initiative. He had intended to come and confer with West Bank leaders. His associates in Luxembourg said that Israel had told him that it could not summon those leaders in Jerusalem at the time he had requested, noting that a meeting with the leaders in the West Bank was dangerous in terms of security.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman's Comment

TA311225 Jerusalem POST in English 31 Aug 80 p 1

[Unattributed staff report: "No Political Delay of Thorn Visit"]

[Text] Israel flatly denied last night that it was putting any obstacles in the way of European Community Representative Gaston Thorn's desire to meet with West Bank and Gaza Strip leaders.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Hertzel 'Inbar said this was not at all the case and was therefore not causing the delay in Thorn's visit here. "Our position is that he should meet with whomever he wishes," 'Inbar said.

Thorn's visit has only been delayed, he said, because the two sides have not found a mutually convenient date. (Thorn had originally suggested today and tomorrow, which would have clashed with Sol Linowitz's visit here.)

Thorn, current chairman of the European Community's Council of Ministers, was reported as saying in Cairo yesterday that Israel had advised him to postpone his mission due to difficulties in meeting his request for interviews with Palestinian leaders in the territories.

Thorn yesterday met with Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat in Alexandria. The European diplomat has criticized the recent legislation on Jerusalem, saying "Israel's unilateral action (proclaiming the city, in its entirety, as the state's capital) was not resolved matters, nor has it helped advanced the peace process.

Foreign Minister's Comment

TA311354 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] In Jerusalem, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has rejected the claim that Gaston Thorn was not reinvited to Israel because he wanted to meet Palestinians in the terrorities. Shamir told the Cabinet that in 2 days the Israeli ambassador in Brussels will meet with Thorn in order to clarify the misunderstanding on the matter. Israel merely asked that Thorn postpone his visit by a few days until after the visit of U.S. Ambassador Linowitz.

BEGIN TO CONTINUE TO ACT AS DEFENSE MINISTER

TA011538 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1410 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] The prime minister will continue for the time being to act also as defense minister, following Moshe Arens' unreadiness to accept that post. At the moment there are no other candidates, it is being said in the prime minister's office. Mr Begin does not accept the candidacy of a number of figures who have been mentioned recently.

Arens' refusal has not increased the prospects of the agriculture minister to get the post. Mr Begin believes that Sharon is not acceptable to all the coalition components. In the estimation of confidants of the prime minister, Begin acceded to the request of the foreign minister and of the NRP ministers not to carry out frequent changes in the manning of the portfolios. Yitzhaq Shamir is not interested in leaving his position in the Foreign Ministry, now that he has settled deeply into the post. He prefers dealing with foreign affairs to dealing with defense matters. However, should the prime minister decide otherwise, Shamir will respond affirmatively. At this moment this is an unlikely possibility.

As for a candidate from the outside: He would have to be someone with a security background who is not involved in politics. A few months ago Dan Tolkovsky [former commander of the Israeli Air Force] was mentioned as a candidate, and there are, of course, other possibilities as well. However, at this stage Mr Begin prefers the defense portfolio to be held by the Herut Movement, for which it is reserved. Therefore, he is not offering it to his deputy, Professor Yadin.

Summing up, Mr Begin will act as defense minister until a candidate acceptable to him and to the coalition is found.

Begin, Arens Issue Statement

TA011024 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1005 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Prof Moshe Arens will not be the defense minister in Menahem Begin's government. Professor Arens held a lengthy meeting with Prime Minister Menahem Begin. The meeting ended a few minutes ago. Our correspondent Razi Barqay reports on it:

Well, white smoke did not rise from the prime minister's office. There is still no other defense minister but Menahem Begin, and the situation has gone back to square one. Here is the text of a joint statement formulated by Menahem Begin and Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee Chairman Moshe Arens and signed by both of them:

Today the prime minister met with MK Moshe Arens. The prime minister reminded him of his visit 2 months ago to his [Begin's] aide, Yehi'el Qadishay, in which Arens told Qadishay that in view of press reports alleging that the prime minister was about to propose that Professor Arens join the Cabinet as defense minister, he, Professor Arens, wished to inform Mr Begin that due to political differences with the government, he would not be able to accept such an offer.

Today, 1 September, the prime minister and Arens met for a personal talk to examine this issue. The prime minister told Professor Arens that some of his friends had told him that they had talked to Professor Arens and formed the impression that now he would be prepared to join the Cabinet if he was offered the defense portfolio. The prime minister informed Professor Arens that if his friends' impression was correct, he would be prepared to offer him a place in the Cabinet and the defense portfolio. Professor Arens told the prime minister that he had not changed his views and, because of his differences of opinion with the Cabinet and given the background of its policy, he could not join it. The prime minister noted this announcement by MK Moshe Arens.

BRIEFS

MEDICAL DELEGATION TO CAIRO--An Israeli delegation is attending the annual congress of the International Organization of Medical Students which opens today in Cairo. The delegation is composed of four members and is being given especially good treatment, according to them. During the congress the Israeli delegation will organize a seminar dealing with family medicine. [Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 18 Aug 80 p 15 TA]

ETHIOPIA

COUNCIL STATEMENT ON U.S.-SOMALI AGREEMENT

LD310445 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1715 GMT 30 Aug 80 EA

[Text] In relation to the agreement entered into by the expansionist Somali Government to provide a military base for the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force, the Council of Ministers, under the chairmanship of Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, has held an emergency meeting and discussed the matter in detail.

In violation of the resolutions repeatedly adopted by the United Nations and nonaligned nations to keep the Indian Ocean a zone of peace, the archimperialist has been strengthening its military forces, including those in the Red Sea and Persian Gulf regions. It is recalled that socialist Ethiopia at the time voiced its protest by pointing out the danger this presents to the existence of the countries in the region and its disruption of international peace and security.

In 1977 when the reactionary Somali Government launched direct aggression to achieve its expansionist objective, the U.S. Government became the cause of the commission of fascist acts against the territorial integrity and existence of Ethiopia by encouraging and supplying Somali with arms directly and through third countries. Moreover, the U.S. Government recently helped Somalia commit another act of aggression at Wardair by directly supplying arms. Socialist Ethiopia notified the United Nations, the nonaligned movement and the OAU in detail on the matter.

The reactionary Somali Government has, since it attained independence 20 years ago, been obstructing the realization of the efforts of Ethiopia, Kenya and Djibouti for economic development by disrupting peace in the Horn of Africa and committing repeated aggression as a result of its expansionist aim against them.

The Government of Somalia does not renounce its expansionist aims, does not observe its obligation to respect the charters of the United Nations and the OAU, and does not take responsibility for the repeated aggression it has committed against Ethiopia. Since it is known that Somalia is in a state of war with the surrounding countries because of its expansionist aims, and since the archimperialist in its bid to replace the military bases it lost in Ethiopia and Iran is opening military bases in Berbera, Kismayu and other places to be used for swift deployment of interventionist troops, this is tantamount to direct aggression against the progressive countries and masses and in particular against the independence, unity and sovereignty of Ethiopia.

It is to be remembered that the Ethiopian masses suffered under the yoke of hunger, disease and ignorance for centuries and remained a target of ridicule and scorn from our enemies for their backwardness. At this time, when the revolutionary generation is struggling to overthrow these enemies of humanity and to bring about a more just and prosperous life through the reconstruction being carried out by the economic and cultural development campaign, and when it is tearing aside the curtain of ignorance through the literacy campaign, and at this historical juncture, when it has arisen for justice, equality and prosperity, when revolutionary Ethiopia is objectively making efforts to live in peace with the neighboring countries, the establishing by U.S. imperialism of a military base in Berbera has been done to subvert these revolutionary victories and to obstruct all the efforts to this end.

Since Somalia is prepared to commit aggression against Ethiopia, positioning itself in the line of attack, and since revolutionary Ethiopia could never let this occur, the council notes that the Somali Government's leasing of military bases in Berbera and other parts of Somalia has enabled it to intensify its aggression more than ever before, and notes that this is an attack directed against the independence, unity and existence of Ethiopia. The council recalls that the fire of World War II was ignited because of the unjust aggression launched by imperialists and colonialists on the area where the United States has now installed a military base.

Since the Ethiopian broad masses, in line with their anti-imperialist and anticolonialist stand, have struggled for Africa's independence; since the Ethiopian masses can never forget the blood they sacrificed to safeguard their independence and existence; in order to protect them from another similar attack and fascist aggression, to safeguard the country's independence and existence and the victories won by the revolution for the oppressed broad masses, to guard the frontiers of the revolutionary motherland; the council, after discussing the matter at length and in depth has strongly condemned the action and dopted a resolution on the necessary steps to be taken.

MENGISTU SENDS CARTER MESSAGE ON BASES IN SOMALIA

LD310645 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0500 GMT 31 Aug 80 EA

[Text] Referring to the agreement under which the expansionist Somali Government will provide the United States with a military base at the port of Berbera, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Army yesterday sent a special message to U.S. President Jimmy Carter. In his message, Comrade Chairman Mengistu strongly warned that the agreement between the United States and the Somali Government, the latter obsessed by its expansionist policy, would be disruptive and detrimental to the peace of the region and a threat to Ethiopia's unity and revolution. The comrade chairman went on to outline the dangerous nature of the development, urging the Carter administration to review its policy and adopt an immediate corrective measure. The comrade chairman further elaborated on how the establishment of U.S. bases at Berbera and other Somali ports would pose a threat to Ethiopia's unity and territorial integrity and disrupt the peace and stability of the Red Sea, Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf regions.

Meanwhile, Dr Felleke Gedle-Giorgis, minister of foreign affairs, yesterday sent messages of a similar nature to Mr (Stephen Clark) of the U.S. Congress and Mr George McGovern of the U.S. Senate.

DOE ENDS VISIT; MEMORANDUM, COMMUNIQUE SIGNED

Departure Ceremony

LD291448 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 29 Aug 80 EA

[Excerpt] His Excellency M Sgt Samuel Doe, head of state of the Republic of Liberia and chairman of the People's Redemption Council, left Addis Ababa for home today at the end of his official and friendly 4-day visit to socialist Ethiopia. The Liberian leader and members of his entourage were seen off at Bole International Airport by Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] and of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia [COPWE] and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Army.

Present at the airport during the departure ceremony were: Comrade Fikre Selassie Wogderes, PMAC secretary general and COPWE's executive committee member; Comrade Fisseha Desta, assistant PMAC secretary general, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and COPWE's Executive Committee members; COPWE's central committee members ministers and other high-ranking officials as well as members of the diplomatic corps.

A memorandum of understanding and a joint communique has been signed on the visit and it will be released simultaneously here in Addis Ababa and Monrovia tomorrow.

Joint Communique

LD310508 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 30 Aug 80 EA

[Text] Socialist Ethiopia and the Republic of Liberia have called for the earliest establishment of a durable peace in the Horn of Africa based on the renunciation of territorial claims, inviolability of state frontiers and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries.

This was contained in a joint communique released simultaneously in Addis Ababa and in Monrovia today following the official and friendly visit to Ethiopia of His Excellency MSgt Samuel K. Doe, head of state of Republic of Liberia and chairman of the People's Redemption Council, at the invitation of Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of COPWE and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Army.

The communique emphasized that friendly and good neighborly relations between the two countries of the Horn of Africa [as heard] is in the interest of the progressive development of all other states in the area. In this connection, the communique said the two sides deplored the attempts by expanionist antipeople forces and international reaction to slow down the progress of normalization of relations and to perpetuate tension in the area.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu and His Excellency MSgt Doe expressed great satisfaction that the broad masses of their two countries have now acquired a solid base for consolidating their historic friendship and for cooperating in the struggle against exploitation, oppression and injustice.

The communique stated that socialist Ethiopia and the Republic of Liberia have agreed to broaden their cooperation in all fields of mutual endeavor. The two sides affirmed the need for establishing a zone of peace in the Red Sea, Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean region. They also expressed solidarity with and total support for the freedom struggle in Namibia and South Africa and noted with satisfaction the role of the OAU in forging an alliance among member states in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

The communique says the Ethiopian and liberation delegations reiterated the need for a comprehensive peaceful settlement of the situation in the Middle East and reaffirmed unswerving commitment in the promotion of international peace. His Excellency Master Sergeant Doe extended an invitation to Comrade Chairman Mengistu to pay an official visit to Liberia and the invitation was gladly accepted.

CHAD

NEW PEACE CONFERENCE ARRANGED FOR 15 SEP

AB021132 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Another peace conference on Chad has been arranged for the 15th of this month. A statement issued in Lagos on the visit of the Togolese foreign minister, Mr Anani Akakpo-Ahianyo, to Nigeria disclosed this. He had come to brief President Shagari on behalf of the Togolese head of state, President Eyadema, on the outcome of the recent efforts to resolve the Chadian crisis. President Eyadema is the chairman of the four-nation OAU committee charged with effecting a cease-fire in Chad.

HABRE ACCUSES LIBYA, FRANCE OF IMPOSING WAR ON CHAD

AB020706 Paris AFP in English 0646 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Dakar, 2 Sep (AFP)--Libya is directing the army of the Chad President Goukouni Oueddei through the intermediary of Palestinians sent to the country by Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi ex-Defence Minister Hissein Habre alleged here yesterday. Mr Habre leads the Armed Forces of the North (FAN), which have been fighting presidential troops for control of Chad's capital, Ndjamena, since March. He had talks here yesterday with Senegalese Prime Minister Abdou Diouf. Chadians are actors in a war imposed from outside, Mr Habre said, blaming Libya and France.

He said Libya's oil would dry up in a few years, but in the Aouzou strip in northern Chad annexed by Libya there were deposits of oil, silver, tungsten, diamonds and gold. The strip also had uranium deposits, needed by Al-Qadhdhafi, who wants to equip himself with a nuclear weapon, Mr Habre told a press conference. He said Chad's then-president Ngarta Tombalbaye (killed in coup) had ceded Aouzou to Libya in exchange for liquidation of Chad's revolutionary movement. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi was now pouring tons of arms into Chad for the coalition of the transitional government headed by Mr Goukouni and was sending in mercenaries from Niger and Sudan, Palestinians, and northern Chadians recruited forcibly as subversives when they sought work in Libya, Mr Habre charged. He added that Mr Goukouni was from Aouzou, and said his uncle had Libyan nationality. Mr Habre denied that he had ever received money from Col al-Qadhdhafi--I have never even met him--God save me from that, he remarked.

France, for its part, had vast interests in Libya, Mr Habre said, supplying it with warplanes, equipment and personnel and buying its oil. It therefore avoided countering Libyan ambitions in Chad, he charged. He said France favoured a federal system for Chad, but that would be an open door to secession.

Mr Habre said an inter-African force to separate the belligerents in Chad after a new agreement among the various politico-military factions would not be a bad idea, provided it is well chosen and has no other aim than to help Chad get peace.

Mr Habre is here as part of a trip to brief West African leaders on the Chadian situation. He disclosed that at Guinea's prompting, President Gnassingbe Eyadema of Togo was trying to arrange for Mr Habre, Mr Goukouni and Chad's vice president, Lieutenant Colonel Abdelkader Kamougue, to meet. Mr Habre and the colonel met separately with General Eyadema early last week--they were in Lome at the same time--and have also had talks, again separately, with Guinea's President Ahmed Sekou Toure. Col Kamougue, who has his own forces, is an ally of Mr Goukouni.

LIBERIA

DOE RETURNS FROM ETHIOPIA, REPORTS ON VISIT

AB292025 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Speech by Liberian head of state Master Sergeant Doe on his return to Monrovia 29 August following a 4-day state visit to Ethiopia--recorded]

[Text] Mr Cochairman and members of the People's Redemption Council, members of the cabinet and fellow citizens: I am very happy to be back home after my first state visit abroad. This historic mission to socialist Ethiopia was most interesting, (?informative) and fruitful. Certainly, we feel happy to extend to Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam and the progressive people of Ethiopia profound thanks for the opportunity to visit their great country and for the fraternal hospitality accorded us. I should like to thank President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania for his demonstrations of friendship during one-night stay in Dar es Salaam. [applause] We had very fruitful talks with President Nyerere and high-ranking officials of the Tanzanian Government on relations between our two countries with the view of making our already friendly links stronger. We are also very appreciative to President David Dacko of the Central African Republic and the prime minister of Djibouti for the courtesies extended us during our stopover in their respective countries.

To the Cochairman and members of the People's Redemption Council, the chairman and members of the cabinet and all the progressive and [words indistinct] people of Liberia, I have to extend my full thanks for their good conduct of the government and for the cooperation of all of you during our absence from the nation. [applause]

At the end of our visit to socialist Ethiopia, a memorandum of understanding on bilateral cooperation and a joint communique were signed between our two governments. We also extended an invitation to Ethiopian leaders to visit Liberia, which they accepted.

Fellow citizens, there is much we can learn from the Ethiopian experience that could benefit our own efforts. We were particularly impressed with the youth camps, with the training and discipline of young people, with the adult literacy program, with the training and rehabilitation of war veterans and the facilities for militia training. [applause] We observed many activities that make a revolution successful and we were reminded that to change from a state of poverty, oppression and suppression, we will need a great deal of time and extensive utilization of the natural and human resources of the nation. [applause]

But the most important is that we realized that the people themselves must be a part of the changing process. I am aware, ladies and gentlemen, that the success of our revolution depends on a high degree of discipline which must affect all levels of people in our society. [applause] While we have been devoting a considerable amount of time to consolidating our struggle, we are also organizing our government on lines consistent with the objectives and vision of the masses of our people. In doing so, we also realize that we must work quickly to raise the level of national consciousness of our people to the point where they will know that the building of the new society and economic order in Liberia is the responsibility of all of us. [applause]

In bringing into realization the hopes for a new nation, we must also insist on the mobilization of our people for the production of self-sufficient food, for providing adequate health care and for the pursuance of an educational program that could motivate our people toward achieving a decent standard of living. [applause]

We carried with us to Ethiopia seven members of the People's Redemption Council and the cabinet with the hope that they would carefully observe the relevant aspects of development for implementation in Liberia. Let me use this opportunity to express my sincere thanks to the captains and crew of Air Liberia for efficiently conducting the flight. [applause] We also thank our staff for its dedication during the entire visit. We have returned home with an even greater commitment to work for the economic and social well-being of our people. All of you, fellow citizens, have a role to play in this challenging undertaking. In the cause of the people, the struggle continues. [applause]

DOE ISSUES WARNING TO COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

Resistance to Any Opposition

AB020746 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0625 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Excerpt] The Liberian head of state and chairman of the People's Redemption Council [PRC], M Sgt Samuel Kanyon Doe, returned to Monrovia yesterday from his 2-day visit to Grand Bassa County. Speaking at the civic reception in his honor Sunday at the unification [few words indistinct], head of state Doe warned that all reactionary and counterrevolutionary elements attempting to sabotage government development programs would be crushed. He said the PRC would resist any opposition to its efforts to correct mistakes of the past. Master Sergeant Doe said that unity, discipline and dedication should be the order of the day while the PRC endeavors to remove oppression and exploitation from the Liberian society. He reiterated the government's commitment to bring justice and freedom to the masses, who, he said, had been denied these rights for so long.

Warning on Executions

AB020907 Paris AFP in English 0625 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Monrovia 2 Sep (AFP)--Executions for political reasons may resume in Liberia, Master Sergeant Samuel K. Doe has warned. Any antirevolutionary element caught undermining the progress of the Liberian revolution will be immediately executed, he said in a speech to students. President William Tolbert was murdered in Sergeant Doe's coup in April, and 13 senior members of the ousted regime, including Foreign Minister Cecil Dennis, were summarily tried and executed in the following three weeks, at which time, following an international outcry, Doe said there would be no more political executions.

NIGERIA

MINISTER UNONGO RESIGNS OVER ACCUSATIONS OF WRONGDOING

AB020849 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] The newly reassigned minister of mines and power, Mr Paul Unongo, has resigned. In his letter of resignation, which was forwarded to the president, Mr Unongo stated that he was taking the action because he believed that his removal from overseeing steel development affairs was a result of an anonymous letter accusing him of wrongdoing and the subsequent publicity given to the allegations by a section of the Nigerian press. He professed absolute innocence about these allegations, which, he said, were fabricated. Mr Unongo, who has thus become the first minister in the present administration to resign his appointment, was until last week the minister responsible for steel development. He was recalled from annual leave and reassigned to the Ministry of Mines and Power.

MADAGASCAR

PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON INDIAN OCEAN SECURITY

AB020619 Paris AFP in English 0420 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Paris, 2 Sep (AFP)--There is a real risk of conflagration in the Indian Ocean as the number of warships and submarines there increases, Madagascar's President Didier Ratsiraka said in a televised interview here last night.

The Malagasy leader is on a private visit to France. He said a United Nations conference on Indian Ocean security scheduled to be held in Sri Lanka next year had nothing to do with his own proposal to host a conference at the end of 1981 or early in 1982 on the ocean as a zone of peace.

The U.N. meeting would be a normal forum where resolutions would be passed, whereas at his proposed conference it would be necessary to sign a treaty committing heads of state to their responsibilities, Mr Ratsiraka said.

Asked about the naval base in Diego-Suarez at the northern tip of Madagascar which the island government asked the French to evacuate in 1975, President Ratsiraka said that had not been done simply so that another country's navy could move in. The Malagasy Navy is occupying it, and it is not that navy which will endanger security in the Indian Ocean, he commented.

He said his government was waiting for an opportune moment to raise the issue of French islands in the ocean claimed by Madagascar. Bilateral relations were marked by mutual understanding, but there was an anti-Malagasy lobby in France, he added.

Mr. Ratsiraka denied that Madagascar's army was equipped exclusively with Soviet materiel. It had bought a lot from Moscow because the price was half that elsewhere, but China and North Korea had also donated defensive weaponry, he said.

SOUTH AFRICA

FOREIGN MINISTER SENDS LETTER TO WALDHEIM ON NAMIBIA

Details of Letter

LD311634 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] The South African foreign minister, Mr Roelof Botha, says his government considers it essential that the elected leadership of South-West Africa should be included in all future negotiations on the future of the territory. In a letter to the secretary general of the United Nations, Dr Waldheim, Mr Botha says that this should be so in discussions of the Security Council resolution 435 or talks on any matter aimed at achieving an internationally acceptable settlement of the South-West African dispute. Mr Botha wrote to Dr Waldheim in reply to the letter received from the secretary general on the matter on 20 June.

Mr Botha said South and South-West Africa have already accepted important issues such as a unitary state in the territory, universal adult suffrage and the removal of racial discrimination and the holding of free and fair elections to the satisfaction of the United Nations. The right of all South-West Africans to return to the country to participate peacefully in the political process and the reciprocal release of the prisoners had also been agreed upon.

The minister said that Dr Waldheim had let it be known that there would be impartiality on the part of the United Nations once the implementation of the settlement proposals began. This, Mr Botha said, would be too late. The minister said that at the root of the threatening stalemate in the negotiations was the fact that, although the United Nations was required to play a neutral role, it was one of the most ardent supporters of SWAPO. Dr Waldheim's public statements were a crucial factor in establishing an image of impartiality for the world body in the minds of South-West Africans. However, in recent remarks made in Sierra Leone, Dr Waldheim expressed deep appreciation to SWAPO for its cooperation.

Mr Botha reminded Dr Waldheim that since the tabling of the settlement proposals the terrorist organization had done everything in its power to obstruct their implementation. SWAPO had not offered to stop its campaign of murder, infiltration, assassination and other acts of terrorism. Mr Botha said that without SWAPO harassment the need for South African retaliation would fall away. He said Dr Waldheim had made an error of fact in his Sierra Leone statement. South Africa did not attack Angola, but SWAPO bases situated in that country. The minister said his government and the people of South-West Africa were determined to conclude successfully the negotiations of the past 3 and 1/2 years to bring the territory to independence.

Administrator Viljoen's Comments

LD011432 Johannesburg International Service in English 1112 GMT 1 Sep 80

["South African Panorama" program presented by David Hall Green]

[Text] With South Africa's answer to a letter from the United Nations secretary general at the weekend, South-West Africa is very much in the news again. We spoke to the administrator general of the territory, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, and asked him what had become of the much-debated all-party conference:

[Begin Viljoen recording] I think one must here keep in mind that the goal of South African diplomacy at present is to achieve an internationally recognized independence settlement for South-West Africa by means of a United Nations-supervised election. South Africa's problems in the delays and the dragging on of negotiations with the United Nations in past months and years have resolved mainly around ways and means of ensuring that these United Nations-supervised elections will really be free and fair to all parties; that all parties will have an equal chance, and that the declared partiality and prejudice of the United Nations in favor of SWAPO will not have an effect of being to the disadvantage of other parties.

If, on this line of approach, South Africa does not succeed--and I trust that this will not be the case--if South Africa does not succeed in finding an acceptable solution with the United Nations it must seek other alternatives to arriving at an internationally recognized independence for South-West Africa. One such an alternative route would be to confine the discussions about an acceptable solution to the directly interested parties, and with this I mean the neighboring states who have a direct interest and also a very direct stake in the return of stability and peace on their frontiers.

I think if a conference where South Africa on the one hand, the neighboring states and then obviously also all the different South-West African parties, including both the Ministers Council, and on the other hand SWAPO, were to take place it might be useful in this regard.

But then I would like to add another proviso, and this is that such a multiparty conference would have--to my way of thinking--very little meaning if it aims at framing a constitution, because the drawing up of a constitution is, in my opinion, the very goal you want to achieve by means of an internationally-supervised election. The people to be elected are those who will express the will of the people in drawing up the constitution. I, therefore, would argue that a multiparty conference could only have meaning and sense if it were to confine itself to discussing ways and means of getting a really free and fair election implemented. [end recording]

ZIMBABWE

MUGABE DESCRIBES ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION IN UNITED STATES

LD011138 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 29 Aug 80 CA

[Opening speech by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe at Agricultural Show in Salisbury on 29 August--recorded]

[Excerpts] The Salisbury Agricultural Show has for many years provided something of interest for all sections of our community, but this year it has a special and vital role to play, that is to show the rest of the world, who are now free to visit us and trade with us, the level of expertise and quality that our agriculturalists and their suppliers can achieve.

It is true to say that the eyes of the world are looking to Zimbabwe to take the initiative and play a leading role in the development of agriculture on the southern African subcontinent. What they see at this show cannot fail to illustrate that we are capable of taking that initiative. Ladies and gentlemen, now that we are a member of the United Nations [applause] it cannot be overemphasized that the image of both our political and economic performance must henceforth effectively reflect itself in the international community.

I have just arrived, as you know, from a most successful visit to New York, Washington and London. In the United States my double responsibility was firstly to represent our country and people on the occasion of our historic admission into the United Nations [applause] and secondly to present our case to the American public and their President. The love and enthusiasm with which we were welcomed and embraced by all the nations that make up the United Nations cannot adquately be described in mere words. Similarly, the warm welcome and abundant hospitality accorded us by the American public, congressmen, by President Carter himself and his administration, can only be described as an overwhelming demonstration of their sincere friendship and commitment to us.

The world now expects great things of us. If indeed we are able to maintain the viable economic infrastructure we have built and proceed in our attempts to transform our economic system in an atmosphere of peace and harmony the aid we require for our [words indistinct] developmental process will certainly come our way. Friends we now certainly have throughout the world and many will be visiting us soon in their thousands.

It is ironic, though, that growth in commercial production has occurred while the peasant sector has stagnated. The marked nature of this dualism in our rural economy is unacceptable in the framework of our new society. Furthermore, the vast productivity difference that exists in the rural sector is detrimental to the economy as a whole. The alarmingly large net transfers of food (?to) the peasant sector in recent months adequately illustrate this point. If national self-sufficiency in food requirements is to be achieved and maintained it is essential that the peasant sector substantially increases present levels of production.